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Steel Pay Pacts Accepted; Change in Madrid Cabinet; Slump in Oil Tank Cars

The World's Day—September 3, 1942

National: U. S. Steel Units Accept Pay Pacts

Five subsidiaries of U. S. Steel formally accepted wage increase orders of the War Labor Board amounting to 5½ cents an hour, retroactive to Feb. 15.

In Akron, truck tire production resumed in Plant One, Goodyear, while workers awaited decision on a dispute over an eight-hour day when the contract specifies six hours.

Wage increases were denied to workers at Lever Brothers soap plants in Cambridge, Mass., and Edgewater, N. J., by the War Labor Board.

C. I. O. and A. F. of L. delegates met in Washington with Donald M. Nelson on plans for giving labor more say on war production.

Europe: Foreign Minister at Madrid Changed

Generalissimo Francisco Franco has replaced Ramon Serrano Suñer, his brother-in-law, with Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana in the Spanish Foreign Ministry, it was reported from Berlin. Generalissimo Franco took over the chairmanship of the Political Committee of the Falange Party, General Asensio was named Army Minister in place of Gen. José Varela, and Blas Perez was named Justice Minister, succeeding Esteban Bilbao.

A police-roundup of suspected sympathizers of the outlawed Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland resulted in arrest of 56 persons. No new demonstrations followed those noted yesterday on the occasion of the hanging of a youthful I. R. A. gunman.

Vichy police arrested André Blumel, chief of cabinet in the regime of former Premier Léon Blum, and Pierre Vienot, former Socialist Deputy who served under Blum as Foreign Ministry Undersecretary, It was reported by the Berlin radio.

Thirteen Czechs were executed Aug. 31 on charges of plotting high treason against the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, it was disclosed in Berlin.

Italy began recruiting air force candidates among largely hostile Albanian subjects, it was reported from Turkey.

Formal war declaration has not yet been received from Brazil by the Italian Government, either directly or indirectly, it was stated in Berlin news dispatches from Rome.

New England: Slump in Oil Tank Car Arrivals

Slump in oil tank car arrivals forces new plea for oil burner conversion in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Connecticut children disappointed in prices paid for prize-winning agricultural exhibits. Ceiling prices make difference. [Page 5.]

Eliot and Curley in hot Congressional race for Democratic nomination. [Page 2.]

Washington: Meatmen in 16 Cities Indicted

Meat dealers in 16 cities have been indicted in Federal Court for alleged upgrading and other devices to evade price ceilings set by the Office of Price Administration. In New England, seven Boston firms are included. [Details: Page 3.]

Reciprocal agreements were signed to clarify mutual aid relations between the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France, on the third anniversary of Anglo-French declarations of war against the Axis. [Details: Page 1.]

In the battle of the shipyards, August production of merchantmen ready for service totaled 68 of 753,600 deadweight tons. This was three ships fewer than in July, and 36,700 less tons. [Knox optimistic: Page 9.]

Ernest Kanzler, until recently wartime chief of the automobile industry, has been named director general for operations of the War Production Board, succeeding Amory Houghton, who has resigned as of Sept. 15.

Justice Department officials reported that Prescott Dennett, formerly of Bangor, Maine, who was indicted with 27 other persons on charges of attempting to impair morale and discipline among United States armed forces, is being held in the district jail at Washington awaiting trial. After his indictment, Mr. Dennett, who had been inducted into the Army, was returned to await trial.

The Treasury asked Congress for legislation providing for a spending tax that would take additional money from individuals and also for a lowering of income tax exemptions in the new revenue bill.

The War Production Board froze all noble fir logs and western hemlock aircraft logs in the hands of their owners as of Sept. 11. The action, WPB said, was intended to conserve all aircraft grades of these logs for the construction of warplanes

Hawaii: Civil Courts Resume Under Restrictions

In Honolulu, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of Hawaii, authorized the Civil Courts to exercise their normal jurisdiction, with certain restrictions. Provost Courts, which have been operative in the islands since Dec. 8, the day following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, were suspended pending the determination of jurisdiction.

In the East: Willkie Stresses Mediterranean

Wendell Willkie told American troops in Egypt that his purpose in stopping in the Middle East was to focus Americans' attention on the importance of the war around the Mediterranean. [Page 7.]

Japanese exchange ship Tatuta Maru, carrying Japanese diplomats from Great Britain, sailed from Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for Tokyo.

Another resignation in the Japanese Government was noted in a Berlin dispatch reporting that Shigeru Kawagoe, diplomatic adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office, and former Ambassador to China, had given up his post.

A new defense corps for the performance of essential services in the event of emergencies in Palestine, has been formed, according to the official Gazette, in Jerusalem.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Monitor Has 2 Pages Of Voting Information

To help Massachusetts voters in general, and Boston poll goers in particular, to make their choices among candidates for major political party nominations at the primaries Sept. 15, The Christian Science Monitor is today presenting two full pages of nonpartisan voting information.

The information, gathered in co-operation with the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, includes brief biographies of candidates for major offices, a map of Boston's Congressional districts and the like.

Pages 9 and 10.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Meat Packers Charged With Price Violation

Seven of Greater Boston firms to be haled into U. S. Court on charges made by the OPA.

Seven greater Boston meat packers and retailers of beef and veal will be haled into court for alleged violations of meat ceiling prices, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration announced today.

He said that complaints have been filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, requesting court injunctions to compel compliance with price regulations.

The concerns complained of in Greater Boston are: Cudahy Packing Company; A. Shapiro Beef Co.; S. Hurwitz & Co.; Brighton Packing Company; Frank W. Trelegan; Somerville Dressed Meat Co., and L. Lampert.

This action is part of a nationwide drive against violators of price ceilings on beef and veal in 18 cities in the the United States, Mr. Backman reported. More than 100 meat packers and wholesale distributors are involved throughout the nation.

The complaints allege that these concerns violated price ceilings established under OPA regulations by selling "up-graded" meat. Under regulations, each seller must grade meat according to specified standards.

The government claims that the seven concerns mentioned "upgraded" their meat by attempting to pass off lower quality meat as meat of a higher grade.

Expert graders from the Agricultural Marketing Administration, acting in co-operation with the Regional OPA, visited these concerns selling in the Boston market district and themselves graded the beef and veal in question.

Hearings will be held on Tuesday, September 8, on the government's motion for a preliminary injunction ordering these concerns to grade their meat properly and to comply in all cases with the OPA meat regulations.

Representing the OPA here will be Arthur L. Brown, Regional Enforcement Attorney; George H. Foley, his assistant, and Frederick Walsh of the enforcement division of the State OPA.

More Than 60,000 Reported Serving In Free French Armies

HALIFAX, England, Sept. 3 (CP)—The Fighting French armies in the Middle East, Africa, and the Pacific have expanded from a handful of men two years ago to a total of more than 60,000 under arms at present, Gen. Paul le Gentilhomme, Fighting French Commander in Africa, said here.

Additionally, more than 6,000 sailors are fighting under the Fighting French flag, 2800 airmen are with the Allied Air Forces, and 2,000 merchant seamen sail on Allied ships, he told a rally of the British Legion.

French losses bear witness to their participation in the fight.

Stalingrad Defense Grows Critical; Allies Rain Bombs on Rommel Army; British Prayers Attend 4th War Year

Britain's efforts halted for 15 minutes in asking spiritual aid in war and peace.

Rising power of Allies reverses prospects of Axis — U. S. entry a major factor.

Nazi tanks drive wedge into inner lines of city as other Soviet fronts worsen.

Britain's Prayer

The words of the Archbishop of Canterbury's special prayer, being uttered by the British people on the occasion of the Third Anniversary of the war in token of the peoples' dedication to a war for justice and right, are as follows:

Lord bless our country and all who serve it; uphold our courage through all that comes; make us worthy of victory and establish peace and good will; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—Britain today entered the fourth year of war with prayer. For 15 minutes this morning the wheels of the Nation's great war effort paused while workers in factories and offices, members of the fighting services, housewives, and schools sought new spiritual strength for further trials ahead and divine guidance in preparing themselves for victory and for peace.

King George VI broke precedent when he requested that this seventh National Day of Prayer since the war began be held on a weekday.

The result has been more widespread participation in national rededication than on any of the previous occasions.

Factory and office observance was general, while church services have been continuing all day, reaching a new climax this evening.

General Observance

King George and Queen Elizabeth have headed Britain's worshippers today. Other Kings and Queens of Europe, now resident here, have attended different churches. Encampments throughout Britain of all the United Nations have beeen holding their own services.

In a lonely part of East Anglia, a mobile chapel provided special services for soldiers and airmen unable to attend regular churches.

This particular mobile chapel was a gift from Pennsylvania, presented through the British War Relief Society of America to the church army in Britain.

It represents one of many practical American tributes to the fortitude of the British people. Other mobile chapels have also been rendering similar services in other parts of Britain today.

Prime Minister Churchill and Mrs. Churchill and all members of the British Cabinet attended services at Westminster Abbey.

American troops in London bar-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3 — Looking ahead as the war in Europe enters its fourth year, prospects for ultimate victory of the United Nations are held to be brighter than they have been.

But looking back at the close of the third year of the war, the record is a grim one, marked mainly by grave setbacks for the Allies and important successes for the Axis.

After three years of fighting Germany still has initiative and continues to win battles and gain ground in Europe.

Japan after nearly nine months of conflict still holds a heavy advantage and great conquests in the Pacific. Therefore on the basis of past achievements, it is admitted here that Britain, the United States, Russia, and China are not yet winning the war—haven't even begun to win it.

Reasons for Final Victory

But at the same time, viewing the whole war situation in broader perspective, the future outlook for the United Nations is far better than for the Axis. Three principal reasons are listed for this belief:

1. American entry into the war, which means that the Allies henceforth will have decisive superiority on the vital production front.

2. Continued Soviet resistance, which means that the Axis must face the prospect of exhausting their armies in endless indecisive land battles on the vast Russian front.

3. Anglo-American bombing offensive based on Britain and directed against Germany, which means that the Nazis will from now on be subject to relentless air attack that will before long reach cataclysmic proportions.

Major Events in Year

The past 12 months will go down in history as a year characterized by two tremendous strategic developments: In Europe the Nazi advance deep into Soviet Russia; in the Pacific Japanese conquests of Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, and other islands.

With these two outstanding events, however, and only slightly less significant, go the Russian resistance and the heroic winter defense of Moscow and Leningrad, and American naval, air, and land victories of the Coral Sea, Midway, and the Solomons.

Next in importance rank the Libyan and Egyptian campaigns of the past year. The great battle now in progress is actually a continuation and a climax of these campaigns.

Middle East in Balance

It is unquestionably one of the crucial battles of the war. For it is not only the fate of Cairo, Alexandria, and the Suez area that depends on present fighting. The whole position of Britain in the Middle East and the Mediterranean hinges on the outcome.

Despite the valiant stand made by the British Eighth Army at

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

It is extremely doubtful whether the Russians will be able to hold Stalingrad much longer. The Germans apparently are willing to pay any price for the vital industrial center and heavy bombing raids on Germany do not appear to have retarded appreciably the flow of Axis men or matériel to Southern Russia.

According to today's dispatches, sharpshooting Soviet artillerymen and antitank gunners continue to contain attackers on the northwest approaches to Stalingrad, but massed tanks driving from the southwest have cut a dangerous new wedge into the city's inner defenses. Marshal Fedor von Bock is throwing huge numbers of tanks, airplanes and newly arrived shock troops into this gap.

The situation likewise has taken a turn for the worse on other Southern Russian fronts. The Soviets admit giving up several defensive positions on the outskirts of Novorossisk, Black Sea naval base, and some further progress seems to have been made by Nazi units 50 miles northwest of the Grozny oil fields.

While it need not be assumed that a general Russian collapse is at hand in Southern Russia, the outlook on this crucial sector of the global war is grave in the extreme.

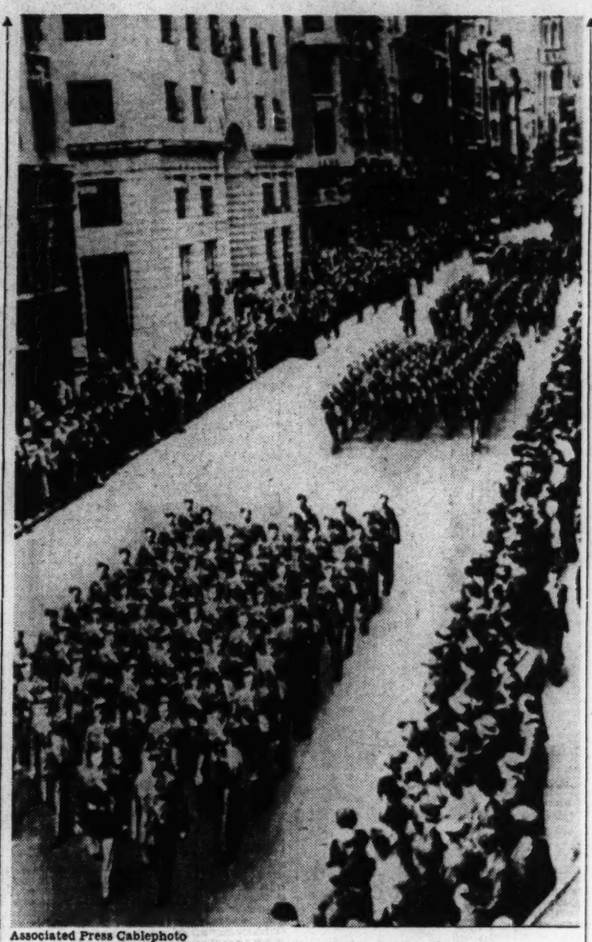
In Egypt, the situation remains substantially the same as it was yesterday. British and American aircraft have carried out a record-setting bombardment of German columns while British armor continues to engage German spearheads in the minefields just north of the Qattara Depression.

Whether General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is still probing British defenses for a weak spot or whether he has been made hesitant by the fury of the United Nations aerial opposition remains to be seen. In any event, operations in Egypt are entirely in the preliminary stage and the main armies have not been in contact.

News that the Germans had built a hard surface road into the Qattara Depression for a possible flanking attack on the British was made public after having been held up for more than 24 hours.

The arrival of an undisclosed number of United States troops in Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo is not likely to have much bearing on the battle for Egypt. Forces based at Leopoldville could hardly march 2,000 miles across French Africa for an assault on the Axis rear in Libya without weeks and perhaps months of intensive preparation. American troops in all probability are in the Congo chiefly to prevent or counter an Axis move against Dakar.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, a sharp slump in Japanese aerial activity in the Southwest Pacific and further withdrawals in China added further fuel to the speculative fires anent another big-scale Nipponese offensive.



Associated Press Cablephoto

London Reviews United States Troops

"Johnny Doughboys" from America parade through Fleet Street in London Sept. 2, in their first march in the British Capital since the American Expeditionary Force landed. The Associated Press offices are located in the white building at left. Picture cabled from London to New York.

Reciprocal Lend-Lease Aids U. S. All Over World

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—America's allies are already supplying this country with a vast and steadily increasing amount of aid under the principle of "reciprocal lend-lease," the Office of War Information revealed today.

As the OWI gave evidence of how America's earlier help to the defenders of democracy is now coming back to strengthen this country, the Department of State announced that it had just signed agreements with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting France establishing the manner in which the resources of allies are to be pooled in the interest of victory.

These agreements are designed to increase very markedly the efficiency with which Allied troops in all parts of the world are equipped and to save an incalculable amount of time and money.

Reduced to the simplest of terms, "reciprocal lend-lease" means that American soldiers in, say, Australia, Great Britain, or Egypt will be supplied so far as possible with equipment, food and shelter produced in these areas. This will save valuable cargo space for the shipment of goods which can be produced in the United States.

Has Benefited Already

Showing how the United States already has been benefited by its help to other of the Allies, the OWI declared that reciprocal lend-lease aid to the United States already covers a range as wide as the requirements and geography of global war.

"Reciprocal aid," it said, "is being provided this country on the same basis as we are providing lend-lease help to other countries in order to pool all the resources of the United Nations for most effective use against the enemy."

The OWI goes into considerable detail to show just how America has benefited from this return of "bread cast upon the waters."

"Lend-lease working in both directions is a principal means for pooling the resources of the United Nations. As more and more U. S. armed forces move abroad supplying them on the spot saves time and shipping space. Much of their equipment they bring with them, but there are many services and supplies that can be more efficiently provided by our allies. Under reciprocal lend-lease these are supplied on request by the governments concerned, to the limit of the resources they have available.

Airplanes to Fan Belts

"For American forces abroad it ranges from squadrons of Spitfires to new fan belts for Army trucks —from building airdromes and naval bases to "D" ration chocolate bars and bananas at the soldiers' mess—from convoy protection for U. S. troopships arriving in British waters to filling the gas tanks of U. S. ferry planes at airports newly laid out in jungles or deserts," the OWI said.

Specifying that their objective is to make sure that "war production and war resources of each contracting party should be used in ways which most effectively utilize available materials, manpower, production facilities and shipping space," the new agreements also point out that this "swapping" of aid will reduce the British need for American dollars

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Blackout for Duration Hits The Famous Old Boston Light

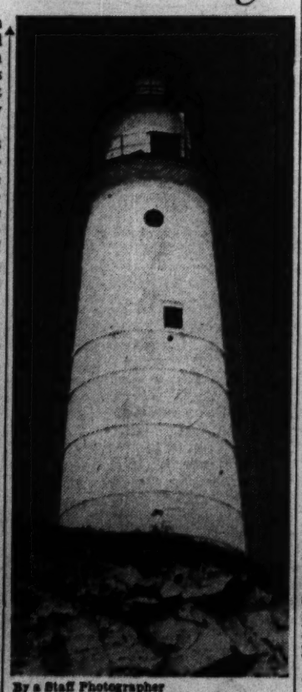
Boston Light—oldest in North America, guiding mariners in and out of Boston harbor through storm and calm for 225 years—is the latest "victim" of the war. It will cease to throw its friendly beam over the waves Sept. 8.

Notice was issued to mariners today by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District, that the historic light would cease to operate as of sunset next Tuesday and remain dark for the duration of the war. The fog signal, however, will continue to serve mariners as required.

Boston Light has been closely linked with the history of this port, and was originally "started" as early as 1681—more than 260 years ago—by the town of Hull on the approximate site of the present structure. Boston Light was finally authorized by early Colonists under British rule in 1715.

The early Colonists were accustomed to pay for things they authorized, so the historic Boston Light bill was passed, assessing those who benefited at the rate of one penny a ton for their ships every time they entered or left port. This was the start of the "tonnage tax" which is still effective today.

The first light to be known as Boston Light was completed in 1716 and George Worthylake was selected first keeper. Wages were approximately one English pound a week, but this small remuneration was "balanced" to some extent by income he received as a pilot in Boston harbor. Since those days there have been 25 keepers of Boston Light, the last being Capt. Maurice A. Babcock. When he retired last December, the Coast Guard, which took over the old Lighthouse Service, abolished the keeper and controls the light under direction of the officer in charge of the Coast Guard station at Hull.



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Light—Out

Roosevelt's Pledge to Youth Promises Full Use of Victory

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—President Roosevelt today addressed a pledge to the youth of all the United Nations that they would mold the shape of the new world.

The President spoke directly to the International Student Assembly whose representatives have gathered in Washington from the capitals of the allied countries.

And Mr. Roosevelt disclosed to the young men and women students who heard him broadcast from the White House this noon that his words were considered too dangerous by Berlin and Tokio to be allowed to reach the ears and minds of the youth of the Axis-dominated peoples.

The Government's listening stations report, the President let it be known, that the Axis thoroughly blacked out the air over every territory it controls so that "no sound of what I am saying either in English or in translation will be heard by any restless young people who are under Hitler's heel."

What the President was saying was both a pledge and a promise.

The pledge was: "We exult in the thought that it is the young, free men and women of the United Nations, not the wound-up robots of the slave states, who will mold the shape of the new world."

The promise was that America's youth now on distant battlefronts need not fear that they will return to a United States which will neglect their needs and well-being after the war.

"That responsibility," he said, "will continue. And when you come home, we do not propose to involve you, as the last time, in a domestic economic mess of our own making."

Nor will the peace be thrown away after winning the war, Mr. Roosevelt assured the students.

Repeatedly the President emphasized the continuing responsibility and the continuing opportunity of today's youth, whether he is fighting at home or abroad, to determine the shape of things to come.

"You will earn it by what you do now; but you will not attain it if you leave the job for others to do alone," Mr. Roosevelt said. "When you lay aside your gun at the end of the war, you cannot at the same time lay aside your duty to the future."

That duty the President defined in these words:

"We must maintain the offensive against evil in all its forms. We must work and we must fight to ensure that our children shall have and shall enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear."

Text of President's address before the International Student Assembly: Page 8.

Stalingrad:

Soviets Withdraw Southwest of City

Both the Soviet noon communiqué and field dispatches reaching Moscow announced a further retreat in the southwest approaches to Stalingrad, while 400 miles to the southwest a similar witndrawal was made by the forces defending the Black Sea naval base of Novorossisk.

A dramatic battle was reported

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Eliot and Curley in Battle for Nomination to Congress in Eleventh District

Curley Stronghold Scene of Lively Contest

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Massachusetts' Republican-controlled 1941 Legislature gerrymandered Representative Thomas H. Eliot's Ninth District from under him in reapportioning the State's Congressional districts, the young New Dealer's political career appeared headed for eclipse.

Today, however, the youthful former General Counsel to the Social Security Board, is capturing interest of Bay State political observers by his strategically brilliant campaign against James M. Curley, former Governor, for the Representative-in-Congress seat in the newly formed Eleventh District.

The 1941 redistricting obliterated the Eliot Ninth District and placed the grandson of Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University, in the Eleventh District, in the greater part of which he is unknown. And the Eleventh District is so constituted that it is considered practically a political paradise for former Governor Curley, because most sections of the district have always supported Mr. Curley strongly.

Undismayed by oft-repeated predictions that Mr. Curley has thus found an office to which his election is almost a sure thing, after four successive defeats—for United States Senator, Governor and Mayor twice—Representative Eliot is opposing the former Governor for the Democratic nomination in the Primary Election Sept. 15. The latter is tantamount to election in that heavily Democratic district.

Vincent Motfola of Boston is unopposed for the valueless G. O. P. nomination, while J. Ralph Granara of Boston is the third candidate for the Democratic nomination. He is not conceded even an outside chance.



Thomas H. Eliot

Representative in Congress seeking the Democratic nomination for Representative in the Eleventh District.



James M. Curley

Former Governor and candidate for Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from Eleventh District.

With New Deal

Mr. Eliot, identified with the New Deal forces since 1932, is relying on a hard-work, door-to-door, personality campaign in his effort to break the hold Mr. Curley has maintained over the district even in his unbroken string of defeats since 1936.

Mr. Eliot is employing the same work-horse kind of campaign he used so successfully in defeating the veteran Republican Representative Robert Luce in 1940 in the usually Republican old Ninth District.

To make himself known to the voters, Mr. Eliot is ringing doorbells, talking with the voters and giving them a chance to see what he looks like.

Long before former Governor Curley entered the contest, Representative Eliot began his door-to-door work, ready to step into the field if Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts failed to seek re-election in the district. Representative Flaherty decided not to run for re-election. He is a leading candidate for the Boston Postmastership.

Thus, Representative Eliot's early spadework is aiding him now. The powerfully-built young New Dealer estimates that he has met personally between 7,000 and 8,000 voters thus far in his door-bell ringing and house-party campaign work. This activity also includes stopping voters on the street to introduce himself and to talk over the campaign with them.

Nor is Mr. Eliot neglecting the usual efforts to line up various Democratic leaders behind his candidacy. He is endeavoring to gain the support of as many followers of Representative Flaherty in his camp as possible.

Eleventh District

The new Eleventh District contains Wards 1, 2, 3 and 22 of Boston, Wards 1, 2, and 3 of Somerville and all of Cambridge. The bulk of the vote is in the Boston and Somerville wards where Mr. Eliot has never campaigned.

Cambridge being Mr. Eliot's home city he hopes to pile up a substantial margin in that city and pick up sufficient votes in the Boston and Somerville wards to administer to former Governor Curley his fifth straight political defeat. But of all Mr. Curley's adversaries since 1936, Mr. Eliot has picked the most difficult task.

While Representative Eliot is a favorite of the Roosevelt administration, it is not expected that the White House will make an open attempt to gain him the nomination. This holds true despite the fact that former Governor Curley is, and has been for some time, out of favor with the White House. But it has been reported that some undercover activity has been started by some persons close to the Administration to aid the Eliot candidacy.

Just as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, in 1936, kept Mr. Curley off balance in the Senatorial campaign by attacking him only on rare occasions, Representative Eliot is hardly mentioning his opponent's name now. Mr. Eliot's only attack comes in the charge that Mr. Curley is a political "carpet-bagger" in the district inasmuch as he actually is a resident of the tenth, not the eleventh, district.

How effective this attack is in a usually pro-Curley district cannot be determined until primary day, Sept. 15. But Representative Eliot believes that the voters all know Mr. Curley and his record as Governor and Mayor, and that he cannot help his own cause by a blistering tirade against Mr. Curley's past performances.

Other Contests

As in several other major contests in Massachusetts, the youth versus age issue is in the forefront. Representative Eliot, despite his experience as General Counsel of the Social Security Board in Washington, as New England Regional Wage and Hour Director and in other important positions, is still a political fledgling. Former Governor Curley, on the other hand, is a veteran of more than 40 years political office-holding and campaign experience.

While Mr. Curley educated himself through wide reading, "Tom" Eliot is a graduate of Harvard College, 1928, and Harvard Law School, 1932, and was a student at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England.

The contrast is heightened by the fact that Mr. Curley was the son of a poor Irish-American family and Mr. Eliot is descended from an early colonial family. His grandfather was Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard University. One of his ancestors was Samuel A. Eliot, Mayor of Boston from 1837 to 1839 and Representative in Congress in 1851 and 1852.

Despite Mr. Eliot's lofty background, he is a well-known liberal. He had a major part in enactment of the Social Security Act. In fact his labor record is definitely as liberal as that of Mr. Curley. And this labor record, proving his interest in the working man, will undoubtedly help break down the barrier to him in the district.

From 1935 to 1938 Mr. Eliot was General Counsel to the Social Security Board, after which he became New England Regional Wage and Hour Director until he ran for and won a seat in Congress.

Mr. Curley became a member of the Boston Common Council in 1900, his first elective office, serving through 1901. After being a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1902 and 1903, Mr. Curley served on the Boston Board of Aldermen from 1904 to 1909, and then in the City Council in 1910 and 1911.

If Mr. Curley wins this year, he will return to the National House where he served from 1911 to Feb. 2, 1914, when he resigned after assuming office in the first of his three terms as Mayor. In 1935 and 1936 he was Governor, during which time his extravagant and spectacular administration brought about his 1936 defeat for United States Senator.

Isolationism is not an issue in the Eleventh District Congressional contest. Both principal adversaries have issued definite statements upon the necessity for international co-operation to guarantee peace after the present war.

This is the fourth of a series of articles on the Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.



Associated Press

Very Easy on 'Gas' and Tire Supplies

Two women prominent in Newport society, Mrs. Stuart Duncan and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, now do their shopping and visiting in this three-wheeled vehicle which is powered with a small scooter motor. Chauffeur-driven from the rear seat, its chief drawback is that it has no top for protection against rain. Mrs. Duncan is shown here enjoying a trial ride.

Ohio Governor Says Fuel Oil Problem in East Is Solvable

New England's acute fuel oil situation developed dramatic new angles today:

1. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio indicated opposition to rationing in his State by asserting proper use of trucks and available tank cars would solve the problem for the East.

2. Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced 5,000 more tank cars had been requisitioned by the Government for the Eastern Seaboard, bringing total to 73,000. This was counter to Governor Bricker's stand.

3. Rail shipments of petroleum to New England last week were down 682 cars below the previous week's total of 6,940, and far below the 10,800 considered barely adequate.

4. Secretary Ickes declared himself in favor of an oil czar.

Governor Bricker's statement was made in a letter to Governor Saltonstall. He quoted a report submitted by an Ohio committee appointed to study the oil situation.

It held that "if the Eastern Seaboard will abandon tank cars for local delivery and resort to truck transportation, as Ohio already has done, their problem will be solved."

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes, at his press conference this afternoon, states that diversion of tank cars to the East might "develop scarcities in some other areas. If so," he said, "it may be necessary to ration there or undertake some other form of curtailment." Effects of the withdrawal of these tank cars from other hauls, the Co-ordinator added, would probably become evident at once and probably within a month it could be decided whether widespread rationing would be necessary as a consequence.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety redoubled its pleas to householders to convert oil burners to coal, as a result of the dropping off in tank-car deliveries. A report delivered yesterday to J. W. Farley, Chairman of the Committee, reveals that "the number of conversions will be insufficient to offset the expected shortage of oil."

Secretary Ickes, when asked about demands for appointment of a single administrator to handle all the Federal powers relating to petroleum, said, "The oil situation would be improved if put in the hands of one man with full power. I've never been much for shotgun administration, by which I mean if there's a job to be done, it should be done by one man. Of course, I'm not saying what man."

Creditable but unquotable sources said the oil industry favors Ickes himself for the job.

In Washington yesterday, A. F. Walker, VicePresident of the Trans-American Pipeline Corporation, told a House Committee investigating the Atlantic Seaboard's fuel oil shortage that "major oil company influences" had been in large part to blame for his failure to gain government approval for a pipeline from Mississippi to Georgia and South Carolina, which would bring 70,000 barrels of oil daily into the East and could be completed in about four months.

Another pipeline — from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Illinois —scheduled to be completed Jan. 1, 1943, is encountering difficulties due to weather, interrupted supplies of materials, and labor problems.

Noted District 50 Group Got Labor Charter 6 Years Ago

Six years ago this week the charter for the most debated labor organization in the United States was given to a little group of labor men who held their first meeting in Boston.

District 50 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers was organized in September of 1936 at the Hotel Manger, in Boston. Since then, as it has turned out, this unique labor unit has grown powerful, ventured into new things, and brought down storms on itself.

It is through District 50 that Mr. Lewis has undertaken to organize dairy farmers into labor unions. This experiment is being carried on by the United Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50.

In addition District 50 has departed from organized labor's custom of confining the field of a union to a single industry, craft or at least quite limited field. Lately District 50 has been charged with trying to organize a wide range of industry.

The District's third point of interest at the moment consists of the split that is developing over it within the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Source of Differences

Differences that have broken out between Mr. Lewis and Philip Murray, his successor as president of the C. I. O., have taken shape in regard to District 50. Originally District 50 was formed to take in gas, coke and chemical workers and allied groups. Now a new national C. I. O. union has been established in the same field, with the backing of the present national leadership of the C. I. O. Conflict is on between the two rival unions in the same family. This is the first time such competition has developed within the C. I. O.

Like many other big C. I. O. unions of today, District 50 had its beginning in the surge of sentiment among workers for industrial unionism, which led to the rise of the C. I. O.

Half a dozen years ago there were 12 local unions in gas industry, comprising the entire organization there. All were Federal labor unions of the American Federation of Labor.

The big split between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. was then coming on, over the question of craft or industrial unions, the latter taking in all members of a plant into one general labor organization.

These 12 unions had petitioned Mr. Lewis' union of coal miners, the United Mine Workers of America, to take them in and give them a separate department. They were admitted as District 50.

Eight of the dozen unions were from New England. The others were located in Racine, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., Terre Haute, Ind., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Shortly after they got their charter for District 50 on Sept. 1, 1936, the officers and members of the former Federal labor unions met at the Hotel Manger for the initial meeting of the District.

Fell Prominent in District

The man among them later to become most prominent in District 50 was Charles H. Fell, who at the time was President of the Boston Gas Distribution Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. In the new organization he became President of Local 12,003 of Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees. Later in the year he was made a field representative of District 50, and three years after a Vice-President. Several months ago he was named by Mr. Lewis as the member of the International Board of the United Mine Workers to represent District 50. This is one of the highest posts in one of the most influential labor unions in the world.

$2,500,000 Lottery Hit By the F. B. I.

Smashing of a lucrative Treasury balance lottery in New England and New York which took in $2,500,000 annually and operated for the past 26 years, was claimed today by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A dozen Massachusetts men, alleged to be the leaders in the lottery which was known as the "Check Value," are today under heavy bail, ranging as high as $10,000, following their arrest and arraignment late yesterday.

A force of 30 FBI agents under the direction of James T. Madigan, agent in charge of the Boston office, and a dozen deputy marshals directed by J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal, struck a surprise blow at the lottery yesterday, rounding up the defendants in several cities and towns.

The complaints were filed at Burlington, Vt., before United States Commissioner Joseph A. McNamara, charging conspiracy to violate the Federal statute forbidding interstate transfer of lottery tickets.

Those arrested were: James F. Sullivan of 2 Allen Road, Swampscott, alleged head of the ring; Lewis Sawyer of Wenham; Fred A. Clark, Marblehead; Carl A. Carlson, Marblehead; William Feeney, Peabody; Roger A. Goodwin, Leland Page and Earl Weaver, officers of the printing firm of Page & Goodwin, Peabody, alleged to have printed the lottery tickets; Andrew F. Carlson, of Lynn, and Daniel Maraglia of Peabody, all of whom were arraigned in Boston late yesterday; Homer Dupuis, of Turners Falls, and George Kornstadt of Greenfield, both of whom were arraigned in Springfield.

In the past three years the organization purchased 54,200,000 steel staples or rivets for use in the tickets or "books," Federal officials charged, pointing out that the total was sufficient to equip four and a half regiments with the new Garand rifle.

Boston Blackout Next Week To Test the New Siren Method

A blackout of Metropolitan Boston to test the new siren method of ARP mobilization under nighttime conditions will be held sometime next week between Tuesday, Sept. 8, and sunrise, Sept. 13, it was announced.

Setting of the time limits in this fashion ruled out the possibility of a blackout Labor Day night.

When the sirens blast next week, the first call will summon air raid wardens, auxiliary police, and other workers. Lights go out when the sirens sound the second time.

Those who listen carefully will be able to distinguish the series of blasts, two in a group, lasting over a four-minute period, from the single, constantly repeated, alarm signal, lasting two minutes.

The mobilization signal will be allowed to go for four minutes, instead of 65 seconds as it did in the daylight test Aug. 13 when the audible signal was first used for mobilization purposes. The reason for the change is that officials believe wardens perhaps asleep, might not hear a signal which lasted only one minute.

Householders who do not know whether the sirens they hear comprise the first or the second warning can look out of doors at the street lights. When they go out, the blackout is on.

Haverhill Strike Persists

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP) —Ignoring the plea of Frank J. McGrath, General President of the United Shoe Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) to end what he called an "outlaw strike," 2,500 Haverhill shoe workers voted today to persist in their walkout to enforce demands for a 10 per cent wage increase.

The strike began yesterday when more than half of the City's shoe workers refused to accept a government conciliation commissioner's decision awarding pay raises to about 50 per cent of the employees.

Mr. McGrath declared that the strike was against the decision of a United States governmental department and added that the Government was endeavoring to halt strikes in civilian as well as war industries. The workers are engaged in the manufacture of women's shoes.

After declining to return to their benches, the strikers appointed a 10-man committee to meet with the manufacturers and renew their demands for a general 10 per cent wage boost retroactive to July 1.

Hartford's Plants Take First Holiday

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3 (AP) —Many of Hartford's war industries will observe their first holiday this year on Labor Day, it was announced today, and the Pratt & Whitney Engine division of United Aircraft in East Hartford will shut down for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the first holiday since Christmas.

United's Hamilton Standard Propeller Division and two other big war plants, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company and the Pratt & Whitney division of the Niles-Bement-Pond machine tool Company, will shut down Monday only.

Shifting Wind Sends Mercury On Slight Nose Dive

The thermometers soared high on top of the Federal Building today in the second day of a belated summer heat wave, but stopped at 88 degrees shortly after 1:30 and dropped more than 9 degrees within the next hour.

The shifting of the wind brought to a halt what promised to be another day with temperatures equaling or surpassing the 91 degree temperature of yesterday.

The temperature started off at 7:30 this morning with a reading of 70 degrees. An hour later, the red line had pushed up to 74 and at 11:30 a.m. was rapidly passing the 85 mark.

A recording of gentle breezes springing up from off shore regions just before noontime held out hope that the thermometer might stop its upward trend and fall short of the 90 figure.

The all-time high for Sept. 3 was in 1929 when the red line reached 97 degrees.

Lexington Plans ToHonorInductees

Twenty-six young inductees from Lexington, Mass., will be given a send-off and breakfast by the Lexington Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with other organizations at 6:30 tomorrow morning at the Masonic Hall.

This recognition of the important part being played by the local soldiers in the war effort is the second of its kind to be arranged in the town which terms itself the "Birthplace of American Liberty."

The first such breakfast was Aug. 5 at an equally early hour. For tomorrow's affair, the breakfast will be prepared by the Red Cross canteen, and the boys will be brought from their homes by the Red Cross motor corps. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club will attend.

After breakfast, the inductees will be driven to the Woburn Armory by the motor corps. The affair was arranged by the Chamber of Commerce, of which Leon Bateman is President.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Widely scattered very light showers and slightly cooler with fresh winds early tonight.

Maine: Cooler tonight with fresh winds near coast.

New Hampshire: Cooler tonight with widely scattered very light showers in extreme south portion early tonight. Fresh winds near coast.

Vermont: Cooler tonight with widely scattered very light showers extreme south portion early tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday: 6:31 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Friday: 7:06 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all publishes Thursday by 7:04 p. m.

OPA Aid Calls Price Control A 'First Step'

It's going to take more than price control to check inflation, John K. Westberg, Associate Price Executive of the Office of Price Administration's Food Branch, declared today.

In an address prepared for a conference of New England feed dealers, Mr. Westberg named price control as only "the first step." This must be "supported by a rigorous national tax program, a national wage policy, a national farm price policy, and a national profit policy consistent with equality of sacrifice by all groups alike while our war effort lasts," he said.

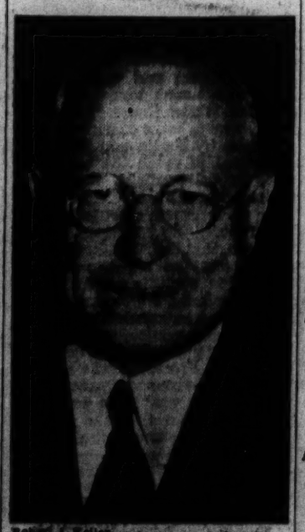
He claimed that "too many people seem to think that all the Government needs to do is to issue a price edict and inflation is stopped —that the entire problem is solved —without any further inconvenience to themselves."

It isn't going to be that way, the OPA executive told the dealers. "Back of ceiling prices which consumers are viewing with an approving eye are costs—real costs, wages, prices of raw materials—costs which are uncontrolled," Mr. Westberg said.

Rowley Heads Red Cross Drive

"The Red Cross War Fund will not be joined in 1943 with the Greater Boston United War Fund," announced Charles F. Rowley, Boston lawyer, who yesterday was made General Chairman of the fund campaign to be conducted in Greater Boston next March. "It will be a separate and distinct venture, carried on as a part of the National Red Cross War Fund Campaign."

The amount of the fund to be allocated to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, he said, has not yet been determined, but he added, "Whatever the amount is, we are confident that it will be raised." He described the campaign as "the responsibility not of a limited group of patriotic individuals but rather of every member of the community."



Robert J. Keller

Charles F. Rowley

Brookline man who has just been appointed General Chairman of the American Red Cross War Fund Campaign which will be held in March, 1943.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

A semi-formal dance will be held in Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Memorial Drive, Cambridge, from 8:30 p. m. to 1 a. m., under the auspices of the Harvard Summer School Committee for Russian War Relief. The first 500 service men who apply will be admitted free.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Treasures From India" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. The public is cordially invited to attend without charge, at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

This Isn't Bermuda; It's New England



But Bicycle Rack Now Augments Parking Lot

As a result of popular demand brought about by rubber and gasoline conservation, the New Haven Railroad has already installed cycle racks in five local stations: Cchasset, Hingham, Dedham, Norwood Central, and Needham Junction. Shown here at Cohasset are, left to right, Mrs. C. Chester Cooper, her daughter Mary, and Mrs. E. Carleton Nickerson, parking their bikes shortly before the next Boston train pulls in. Racks will be installed at other stations as the demand calls for them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
NEW YORK, Madison Ave. at 45th St., 745 Fifth Ave., 385 West 23rd St.—PITTSBURGH, 604 Wood St.—BOSTON, 33 Brattle St., Hotel Statler—ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk—BALTIMORE, 809 North Charles St.—PHILADELPHIA, 1625 Chestnut St., 117 S. 16th St.—WASHINGTON, 607 14th St., N. W.

Labor-Farm Leaders Call On Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — President Roosevelt let farm and labor union leaders study an outline of his anti-inflation plan today, but those who conferred with him would not discuss details.

There was some evidence, however, that Mr. Roosevelt still was moving in the direction of stabilizing wages and farm prices on some flexible basis which would permit adjustment to changes in living costs.

The conferences today were a prelude to a message to Congress on Sept. 7 and a radio address that night which will present the anti-inflation program to the people.

First the President saw Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and heads of major farm organizations. They were Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, H. E. Babcock of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, Albert S. Goss of the National Grange, and James P. Patton of the National Farmers Union.

Following this group into the President's office were William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. O'Neal said "we talked over the whole stabilization program." He dodged questions about details but nodded agreement to a suggestion that the President had left little doubt farm prices would be stabilized. He would not say whether this would be at present levels nor would he say whether the farm leaders were leaving the White House satisfied.

Messrs. Murray and Green saw the President a week ago on the inflation program and Mr. Murray said they had merely continued the discussion today with the Chief Executive and with Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York, who is gathering facts for him on the issue.

To an inquiry as to whether there were any points of disagreement, Mr. Green responded: "We did not develop that. We went over it and we are attempting to analyze it and consider it."

Asked whether labor would go along with the President's program, Mr. Murray did not care to say anything and Mr. Green remarked that "Labor has always gone along pretty well."

Work Across Border For U. S. Farm Tools

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 3 (AP)—The first exchange of farm equipment and workers between Montana and Canadian Provinces—a wartime move to insure maximum crop production—took place yesterday.

A harvesting unit owned by George Smit hof Simpson crossed the border to help gather wheat on the farm of John Flett of Whitehorse, Alta., State Director O. C. Lamport of the United States Employment Service reported.

Regulations for such exchanges were perfected recently by representatives of the two governments.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
Capacity 1200 Bbls.
PENDLETON, ORE.

From sun-ripened California tomatoes.
MADONNA TOMATO PASTE

Precision-mixed ingredients! That's why anybody can get delicious results at every baking with
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

GRISTEDES
BON VOYAGE SHOP
Gift & Fruit Baskets Our Specialty
Charles & Co's Fine
CANNED FRUITS
WHOLE PEELED APRICOTS 30-oz. tin 39c 4.45 doz.
GREENGAGE PLUMS 30-oz. tin 39c 4.45 doz.
BARTLETT PEARS, 1½'s 30-oz. tin 45c 5.10 doz.
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store.

Ready to Serve the U. S. Armed Forces



American Red Cross

American Red Cross Girls Arrive in London

Four more attractive Red Cross girls have arrived in London to augment the staff of recreational, social service and secretarial workers serving the American Armed Forces in the Red Cross Clubs in England. Representative of American women who have volunteered to work abroad, this foursome was photographed as they prepared to leave for an unknown destination. They did not know where they were to be stationed until their arrival at the foreign port. From left to right are: Eleanor B. Stevenson from Stamford, Conn., former Junior League recreational worker; Patricia Hartnett from Washington, D. C., former hostess on the Pennsylvania Central Airlines; Adelaide Johnson from New York City, an American refugee from Paris where she gave services to French and Belgian forces until the fall of France; and Eileen Tyler from Los Angeles, former actress on stage, radio and screen and receently a secretary in the FBI.

WLB Refuses Increases At Lever Brothers Plants

By the Associated Press

In Washington, the National War Labor Board refused to allow a general wage increase at Lever Brothers Company plants at Cambridge, Mass., and Edgewater, N. J., although a strict application of the Board's stabilization yardstick would permit increases of 6.8 cents an hour at Cambridge and 5 cents at Edgewater. The Board's vote was unanimous, as was the recommendation of the panel.

The formula promulgated in the Board's "Little Steel" decision permitted wage increases up to 15 per cent, beginning with Jan. 1, 1941, to compensate for increased living costs.

Noting that wage increases at the Cambridge plant since January, 1941, amounted to only 6.3 per cent, and at the Edgewater plant, to 11.3 per cent, the panel said, "The mere fact that such 15 per cent increases had not been awarded since January, 1941, does not, the undersigned feel, entitle the employees here involved to an increase."

The panel said that average hourly wages at the Cambridge plant were 85.5 cents, or 9 cents above comparable plants in the area. In the case of the Edgewater plant, the wages were shown to be 11 per cent above those companies with which this plant competes for labor.

Goodyear Workers Return

In Akron, Ohio, truck tire production has been resumed at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's plant 1 under an agreement providing for negotiation of the question whether the tire builders should work a six-hour day, or one of eight hours as desired by the company. Meanwhile, union leaders said, the men will work six-hour shifts.

The three-day stoppage by 350 tire builders spread idleness to 850 other employees and cut some 700 other workers down to two or three hours a day, the Company reported.

The tire builders agreed to return and await outcome of negotiations after being requested to do so by Paul Fuller, resident labor conciliator: Thomas Burns, International Executive Board member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers, a conciliator for the War Production Board, and a War Manpower Commission representative.

The contract calls for a six-hour day, six days a week, but was relaxed to eight hours several months ago as an emergency measure. The Company and union agreed that in the entire plant, 70 per cent of the workers are on an eight-hour schedule.

Other labor developments:

Indianapolis, Ind.—United States Labor Conciliator Arthur Pearson said today "all issues but one" have been settled in the labor dispute at the employee-controlled Columbia Conserve Company.

Mr. Pearson declined to discuss the point still in dispute or the agreement reached on the others.

The plant, which produces pickles, preserves, jams, and jellies, has been closed since Sept. 1 by a strike called by the United Cannery workers union (American Federation of Labor).

Washington: Organized labor carried directly to Donald M. Nelson today its demand for "a place at the top" in guiding production policy and for labor representation on the War Production Board itself.

As an outgrowth of representations made by the leaders of 20 American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. unions at last week's labor-WPB conference on materials shortages, WPB Chairman Nelson arranged to sit down with a six-man labor committee for what he called an afternoon of "the frankest kind of talk."

Pittsburgh: Five subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday formally accepted the War Labor Board's directive granting a 5½-cents-an-hour wage increase retroactive to Feb. 15, maintenance of union membership, checkoff of dues and a minimum daily wage guarantee to the C. I. O. United Steel Workers. They were the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Columbia Steel, American Steel & Wire, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and National Tube Company.

J. L. Perry, Carnegie-Illinois President, said acceptance did not signify agreement as to the "fairness or propriety" of the directive, but that "the country is at war and that your Board created by the President of the United States has ordered this Company to do certain things. . . ."

Uniontown, Pa.—Several hundred coal truck drivers, who haul coal to Fayette County coke ovens which supply coke to steel mills, called off their fourth strike in four months at the request of government and union officials.

New York: Representatives of railroads announced through their eastern carriers' conference that they had declined wage increases "as well as other proposals" requested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A Company spokesman said conferences with union officials, which had been in progress since June, terminated without agreement.

Spare-Time Canners

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3 (AP)—White collars wilted in cannery steam today as 50 volunteer, part-time workers fed pears into peeling machines and operated can seamers.

One cannery official said, "We would like another 400."

The spare-time employees, all holding white-collar jobs elsewhere, have signed up for whatever hours they can spare. Some work early mornings, others evenings, drawing from 70½ cents to $1.02½ an hour.

Both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations officials have endorsed the plan, and yesterday a committee of the Multnomah County Bar Association recommended its 750 practicing attorneys fall in line, taking after-hours jobs in industry.

It's catching, too. Ted Huff, B. T. Christian, and Ralph Wickersham of the United States Employment Service Staff were seeking spare-time recruits — and now they're pushing pear crates themselves.

A. M. Hadden

PALM BEACH, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—Alexander M. Hadden of New York, who passed on here yesterday, founded the Students' International Union and engaged in welfare and educational work ever since his graduation from Columbia University.

Until the outbreak of the present war he spent each summer in Switzerland in the services of the Union, established in Geneva in 1924 and designed to promote better understanding among the youth of all countries.

In 1939 headquarters of the organization was transferred to the United States.

U. S. to Bomb Germany Hard Official Says

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars yesterday heard an official promise of a full-scale American attempt to whip Germany with bombs, a plea for a general psychological warfare staff, and a prediction that practically every soldier would fight on foreign battlefields in this war.

John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, told the organization's forty-third encampment:

"We would be most negligent if we did not have a good fling at bringing Germany to her knees by . . . air power and we intend to give it a full test."

However, he added, "we must also be prepared to go out, fight, and occupy."

Mr. McCloy said that more than 500,000 American soldiers had been sent broad already, and Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, asserted in a later speech that "most, if not all of the 4,000,000 men now in the Army will have seen foreign service by the time victory comes—and many will not return."

"To an extent that would amaze you, this Army is pointed and planned for foreign service because that is where our enemies are located," he added. Taft said the last war's A. E. F. was made up of about 2,000,000 men.

Edward L. Bernays, New York publicist, declared that a general psychological warfare staff would place fighting with ideas "on a parity with physical warfare." The staff, he said, "would draw on the intellectual resources in this country—the psychologists, sociologists, public opinion technicians, and experts."

The veterans adopted a resolution opposing enactment of prohibition laws, but defeated another resolution protesting establisment of "protection areas" around army camps and war bases.

All-Service Draft

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3 (AP)—Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D., American Legion National Commander, last night charged "discriminatory and undemocratic draft operation," in urging revision of the Selective Service system to "form a pool from which all branches of the service" might draw the men they need.

Mr. Stambaugh, addressing the Indianapolis Bar Association criticized the Selective Service practice of drafting men only for the Army, leaving the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to depend upon enlistments.

He said he thought it desirable to lower the draft age limit to 18.

Son-in-Law of Horthy Killed in Plane Crash

BERLIN From German Radiocasts. Sept. 3 (AP)—DNB reported last night that count Julius Karolyi, son-in-law of Admiral Horthy, Hungarian Regent was killed in a plane crash near the airdrome at Erd, Hungary.

Count Karolyi had volunteered for military air service after Admiral Horthy's son, Stephan, was killed in action on the Russian front in August.

4 New U. S. Armored Divisions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Formation of four new armored divisions to give the Army a total of 14 such units was announced today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

This major expansion beyond a previously indicated goal of some 10 armored divisions this year also involved formation of a Third Armored Corps.

The Secretary of War reported in addition at his press conference formation of the Twelfth Corps of infantry troops. A Corps is composed of two or more divisions.

Reflecting the nation's mounting military effort, Mr. Stimson disclosed that troop movements in nine months since Pearl Harbor had been more than three times the number transported during the comparable period of the World War I.

Approximately 6,500,000 men traveled by rail, as compared with 1,916,417 in the corresponding 1917-18 period. In June, alone, the Army Transportation Corps moved 1,000,000 soldiers by rail, compared with 308,000 in June, 1917.

The new Twelfth Corps of infantry troops has been organized at Columbia, S. C., with Maj. Gen. William H. Simpson as Commander. Headquarters of the Third Armored Corps has been set up at Camp Polk, near Leesville, La., with Maj. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger commanding.

The new armored divisions are:

Eleventh, already organized at Camp Polk, under Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks.

Twelfth, being organized at Camp Campbell, near Hopkinsville, Ky., with Maj. Gen. Carlos Brewer commanding.

Thirteenth, to be organized at Camp Beale, Marysville, Calif., under command of Brig. Gen. John B. Wogan.

Fourteenth, to be organized at Camp Chaffee, near Fort Smith, Ark., with Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard commanding.

Gurney Asks Draft Now Of 18-19 Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota demanded in the Senate today the immediate drafting of youths of 18 and 19 years of age.

The proposal brought a quick protest from Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, who said the "idea of sending tender boys into combat" was "abhorrent" to him.

Mr. Gurney offered an amendment to the Selective Service Act which he said was designed to provide youths under 20 a maximum period of training before "they would have to go into combat."

The Gurney amendment was referred to the Military Affairs Committee, where Democratic Senators have professed distaste for lowering age limits for induction, with one warning against mobilization of an army so large that it would endanger the nation's efficiency as "the arsenal of democracy."

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he had received no request from the White House or Selective Service headquarters for any change in the draft law. He would support such action, he said, only upon a request that "it is necessary."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, of the Military Affairs Committee, expressed little sympathy for a move to induct younger men. He told reporters the 18- and 19-year-olds should be permitted an additional year or two for the education that "can make a good lieutenant out of an average private."

Caution on Production

"Care should be taken," he said, "against going to the extreme in mobilization of an army in view of our commitments to supply our own forces and our allies with ammunition, food, and the other materials of war."

Of a nation of approximately 130,000,000, Senator Thomas went on, there are approximately 60,000,000 between 20 and 50, and half of that number are women.

"An armed service of 10,000,000 will require one of every three men in that group," he added, "while out of that group must come most of the skilled men who produce the weapons this arsenal of democracy must furnish the United Nations."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, declaring the Administration was waiting "until after the November election" before asking further draft legislation, said he was preparing legislation for the induction of youths under 20. The measure, he said, would embrace the whole question of voluntary distribution of manpower and cover selection of married men on a basis of age groups and dependencies.

Training Younger Men

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota also drafted an amendment which he said he would offer today to authorize induction of younger men "so that they may be trained and prepared if they have to go into battle."

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, expressed belief that married men with dependent wives and children should not be cal'ed into service for another year and one half.

He said that he based his opinion on a Selective Service survey of manpower requirements and figures obtained during a recent conference with Selective Service Director Maj. Gen. James B. Hershey.

Simultaneously, he said that the War Department probably would ask Congress by Jan. 1 to lower the minimum age limit for Selective Service from 20 to 18 years.

He maintained that married men with children should be called up for service only after "all other" sources of manpower have been exhausted.

Try this delicious recipe using
Golden Rule Rice
Uncoated—the finest rice obtainable!

Chinese Puff*
½ cup rice
3 eggs
¼ lb. American cream cheese
¼ teaspoon MUSTARD, dash of SALT and PEPPER
½ cup No. 2 white sauce

Wash the Rice and soak in warm water and cook. Beat egg yolks, add cooked Rice, finely cut cheese, white sauce, mustard and seasoning. Beat egg whites stiff and fold into Rice mixture. Bak. in a moderate oven 30 minutes or more. Serve with tomato sauce. This makes a nice luncheon dish. PICKLES are good with this meal.

*Capital letters indicate Golden Rule Products

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The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

More Women Are to Be Put On Army Jobs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson reported today the War Department intended to meet a growing manpower shortage by possibly doubling the number of women war workers in army arsenals, depots and office jobs.

About 300,000 women already are working on guns, planes and tanks and filling clerical and supervisory posts, and Secretary Stimson told his press conference as many more could be absorbed.

The War Department, he said, has adopted a policy of using women employees in all capacities for which they are qualified or may become so by training.

"As far as practicable, women will be employed in preference to men of war service age or capabilities," he explained. "However, this policy will not limit the employment of qualified men who are ineligible for military service by reason of age or physical disability."

Since June 1, he reported the number of skilled women workers in War Department activities has risen from 3 to 10 per cent. Almost 35 per cent of the unskilled workers are women.

Age limits for most jobs are 18 to 50 years and there is no bar to married women. Generally women workers must meet civil service requirements. Those without previous mechanical experience receive training of from nine to 12 weeks.

Secretary Stimson announced at the same time:

The Army custom of decorating airplanes, tanks and other organizational equipment with individual designs has been officially authorized "in recognition of its value as a means of increasing the morale of a unit." Designs must be approved, and are registered by the Quartermaster General to prevent duplications and unauthorized use.

The Army has salvaged some 65,000 tons of scrap metal and 2,224 tons of scrap rubber since July 1, and the War Conservation Campaign has been ordered intensified. Scores of discarded army cannon and relics of other conflicts have gone into the metal pool thus far. The Sixth Service Command, Chicago, reported a contribution of 2,121 tons of war relics, and the Eighth Service Command, San Antonio, Texas, 62 army cannon.



"VALERIE" and "VASSAR"
Companions for Victory Clothes
...both
Treadeasys

You'll love wearing these Treadeasy Shoes with the new "L-85's," the Fall fashions made according to the W. P. B. regulations. VALERIE, with its high V open throat, will dance gracefully beneath the new shorter "dinner-into-evening" dresses. VASSAR, with its businesslike square toe and panel-back heel, will step out proudly beneath the narrower work-a-day skirts. Both do their bit for Victory. They keep you smart. They give you quality and perfect fit. Get VALERIE in Black Crushed Kid; Black or Brown Suede. Get VASSAR in Black or Brown Suede. Busy feet couldn't find two more beautiful or willing companions for the active days our "All out for Victory" effort requires.

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TORRINGTON — W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY — Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO — Lebin's Shoe Store 11210 So. Michigan Ave.; Loomis Bootery 8956 S. Loomis St.; Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.; Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service 1022 E. 63rd St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop 60 E. Madison St.
INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO — Liberty Shoe Store 808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS — Gillman's Modern Miss 27 Monument Circle
MAINE
BANGOR — Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH — Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON — Canter-Winner Shoe Co. 87 Lisbon St.
MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON — Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 233 Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL — Furber's Shoe Store 63 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE — Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD — The Star Store 7 Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE — Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 331 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM — Rufus Warren & Sons 39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER — Marcus Co.....379 Main St.
MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM — William's Boot Shop 117 West Maple
DETROIT — Davis and Halperin 8950 Twelfth St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT — La Rose Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS — Muller's Shoe Store 1331 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW — Dull's Shoe Store.....415 Court St.
MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY — Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop 11th and McGee St., N. W. Corner
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT — Wiener Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Feinsman Bros.
NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH — Kolner-Sladkus...1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD — Sterling Shoe Shop 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK — Bob's Treadeasy Shoes, 228 Main St.
HOBOKEN — Adam's Bootery 302 Washington St.
NEWARK — Weiner's Shoe Shop, 108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC — Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON — Sussman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY — Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes 135 South Broad St.
NEW YORK
ALBANY — W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON — Sisson Brothers-Welden Co.
BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway; Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., Inc. 773 E. Delavan Ave.
ELMIRA — S. F. Izzard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I. — Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop 68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. — Franklin Shops, Inc. 250 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co., Inc. No. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store 138 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop 2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON — Henry Lehner...38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE — Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St. (near Loew's Theatre)
NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc. 25 West 35th St.; Treadeasy Downtown Store 13 John St. (near Broadway); Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's); Treadeasy Shoes Inc..24 W. 39th St. (just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002 Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.); Jayman Shoes, Inc. 3468 Jerome Ave.; S. Naboischek, Inc. 837 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer 862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Martense St.; David's Treadeasy Shoes 847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.; Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc. 923 Broadway; D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.); Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.; Schwarzr Shoe Co. 545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.; Treadeasy Highway Shop 1826 Kings Highway; Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop 290-A Livingston St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
FLUSHING, L. I. — Treadeasy Shoe Store 39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I. — Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. — Cooper Shoes..114-12 Liberty Ave.; Paramount Shoe Shop 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. — Michaels Shoe Store 164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beir Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop 41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. — Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop 22 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE — The Up-to-Date Co....278 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY — The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE — L. A. Witherill, Inc. 300 S. Salina St.
TROY — Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co. 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN — Empsall's
WELLSVILLE — Ludden Shoe Store..56 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS — White's.....99 Main St.
OHIO
AKRON — Scientific Foot Health Shop 7 E. Center St.
CANTON — Andrew's Bootery 203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND — Foster Shoes Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.; Fries & Schuele...W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS — Corbett Matthews Co. 104 No. High St.
DAYTON — Harry L. Buck Shoe Co. 28 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON — Kiefleg's Shoe Shop 421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD — Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN — Zollinger-Harned Co. 6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM — Kreidler's "Honest Wear" 314 So. New
CARBONDALE — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER — Ronald Health Shoes 818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE — Marvin Lowenstein....299 Mill St.
FRANKLIN — Boston Shoe Store.....230 13th
HARRISBURG — Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON — Lauderbach and Company 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER — Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA — Allen's—Both Stores: 1214 Chestnut St.; Chelten Ave. & Greene St.; H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Crozer Arcade); Louis Soslow, 5718 No. Broad St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop 1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH — Treadeasy Shoe Shop Jenkins Arcade
READING — Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE — Carl's Shoe Store..205 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE — Bottorf Bros. Bootery Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY — Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop 7042 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON — Becker's Boot Shop 25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT — John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.
RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET — David Harley Company 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main
VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc. 88 Church St.
WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING — Geo. E. Stifel Co. Main, Market and 12th Sts.
WISCONSIN
KENOSHA — Thomer's Shoes...6306 22nd Ave.
MILWAUKEE — Caspari, Inc...2559 N. Downer Ave.

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Two New Films Arrive—Dance and Radio—Soldiers to Dance on Pavement

'Kipps' From England And 'United We Stand'

There is a gentleness and a charm about Carol Reed's "Kipps," from the novel by H. G. Wells, which never betrays the fact that it was filmed under blitz conditions. This romantic and satirical comedy of early twentieth-century manners, now at the Normandie, pursues a leisurely course and is acted with a nostalgic tenderness by Michael Redgrave, Diana Wynyard, Phyllis Calvert, Arthur Riscoe, and an excellent supporting cast.

"Kipps," which was produced in London in 1940 by Twentieth Century-Fox, is a curious and out-of-the-way picture which tells with humor and affection a series of anecdotes about a simple young man. The collection of incidents leaves a good many gaps to be filled by the spectator's imagination. The absence of a really bang-up climax might be adversely criticized except that Mr. Reed seems to have been trying to make a thoroughly informal film which would succeed by its very casualness.

"Kipps" tells about a young draper who suddenly inherits a fortune and finds himself in the provincial social swim. The effect of his brief career as a man of money provides the central incidents in this comedy of social snobbery. Mr. Redgrave cuts an amusing and a sometimes pathetic figure as the abashed and unsuspecting Kipps, who is more overawed by pretentions to gentility and culture than he is pleased by the experience of them.

As Helen Walshingham, whose brother (Michael Wilding) absconds with Kipps' money after she has very nearly married him for it, Diana Wynyard acts in a manner to disarm even the wary. Phyllis Calvert plays enchantingly Ann Pornick, whom Kipps has loved from girlhood and whom he marries. Arthur Riscoe as a rowdy "theatrical," Max Adrian as a would-be intellectual of multiple affections, Helen Haye as Mrs. Walshingham, and Edward Rigby as an elderly draper of pessimistic inclinations are prominent.

"United We Stand," which is the companion feature on the program, is a sombre and timely film documentary beginning with Versailles and closing with President Roosevelt's request to Congress for a Declaration of War in 1941.

The attempt to compress more than two decades of world history into a 70-minute film has naturally resulted in a rapid survey. But even in this hurried review, there are grim object lessons to be learned. Throughout the film, a single keynote is repeated in the commentary spoken by Lowell Thomas. "Because the free nations were divided, Manchuria fell. . . . The Spanish Republic, torn by dissension. . . . Britain, France, and the League of Nations display a disheartening weakness and discord in dealing with events that now lead to the complete victory of the Nazi and Fascist-supported regime of General Francisco Franco. . . . And because the free nations are divided, much of China falls. . . Because the free nations were divided, Austria fell. . . . Czechoslovakia fell . . . Poland . . ." The full list is well enough known.

Briefly, in the final reel, "United We Stand" notes how international co-operation has grown out of seeming chaos and disunion.

The film was edited by Earl Allvine from an estimated 1,000,000 feet of Fox Movietone newsreels. Its compilation is a skillful piece of work. Considering the ground which had to be covered and the events reviewed, Mr. Allvine deserves particular credit. Prosper Buranelli's script is capably spoken by Mr. Thomas, and Louis De Francesco has provided an effective musical score. Included in the record are Lloyd George speaking on Anglo-American unity in 1929, the abdications of King Alphonso and King Edward VIII, the growth of armed force in Germany and Italy, Haile Selassie's tragic appeal to the League of Nations in 1936, the invasion of Austria and of numerous other countries, the signing of the Munich Pact, the spread of the war, and finally, President Roosevelt's declaration.

'Gay Sisters' to Move

"The Gay Sisters," with Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Nancy Coleman in the cast, is moving today from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. So too is the co-feature, "Spy Ship," with Craig Stevens and Irene Manning.

Fokine Ballet Premiere For Mexico City

The seventieth and last ballet by the late Michel Fokine, "Helen of Troy," will have its world première in Mexico City on Sept. 8 at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, when Ballet Theater, for whom Fokine composed the work, presents it in a subscription series performance sponsored by the Mexican Government. Fokine had spent a good part of the summer in Mexico working on the new ballet. It is based on the Offenbach operetta, "La Belle Hélène," and has scenery and costumes by Marcel Vertes; and it is anticipated as a companion piece to the brilliant hit of last season, "Bluebeard," which also had Offenbach music, Marcel Vertes décor, and choregraphy by Fokine. The Symphony Orchestra of Mexico, conducted by Carlos Chavez, will play the famous score on this occasion.

Final Festival Programs

European Classic Ballet is the feature of the ninth festival program at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater near Lee, Mass., this week. The famed ballet mistress, Bronislava Nijinska, who has been on the resident school faculty during the summer, is presenting two ballets from her own repertoire—"Etude," to an arrangement of music from Johann Sebastian Bach, and "Chopin E-minor Concerto," to the Chopin composition. The principal dancers will be Nina Youskevitch, Marina Svetlova, and Nikita Talin. They will be assisted by a corps de ballet at 20 Jacob's Pillow students.

Next week, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, Grace and Kurt Graff and their company and Ted Shawn will give the closing program of the festival.

Performances are held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5, and on Saturday evenings at 9.

Honor Roll

Bentley Stone, former partner of Ruth Page, is in military service, training at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., according to Ann Barzel, Chicago correspondent for Dance Magazine.

M. L.



New England Tomatoes at Best

It's a lot more fun picking tomatoes than—well, blueberries for instance, because one can fill up a whole basket with them so quickly. It's the height of the season just now, and this little girl is holding a typically ripe cluster. Can't you just smell those leaves?

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein conducts tonight's "Sinfonietta" concert, playing Sibelius' "Pelléas et Mélisande," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Frederick Johnson's organ program from the Church of the Advent is as follows: three choral preludes by Bach; Ivef's Scherzetto; Whitlock's Pastorale, and the first movement of the Sixth Symphony by Widor, WHDH, 8:45 p. m.

Orson Welles, James Melton, tenor, and Irene Dunne are guests on Stage Door Canteen. Music is by Raymond Paige's orchestra, and Bert Lytell is "Officer of the Day," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"What Is Woman's Place in the War and Post-War World?" will be discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Mrs. Charles Poletti, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of New York; Mrs. Eleanor Gimbel, widow of Col. Lewis Gimbel; Richard T. Frankensteen, head of aircraft division, United Auto Workers, and Thomas O. Armstrong, Westinghouse Industrial Relations Division. Stanley High, author and lecturer, will be moderator during George V. Denny's absence on vacation, BLUE 9 p. m., WHDH, 9:15 p. m.

"Will There Be An Oil Shortage in the East?" is to be discussed by Senator Frederick Van Nuys and Allen K. Swann, legal counsel for many midwest oil producers, MBS-WNAC, 7:45 p. m.

Mrs. Roosevelt is to be one of the speakers at a round table discussion on "Post-War Problems of Youth." CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the U. S. Food Requirements Committee, will explain the reasons for meat rationing, "Today's News in the Making," Harry Zinder will give an eyewitness description of the current Battle of Egypt and there will be an "on-the-scene" account of WAVES activities from the training grounds at Northampton, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Concert Orchestra in Michael Gnessin's "Orchestra at the Inspector General's Ball" and John Powell's "The Country Fair," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p.m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Home Gardens Augment Big Tomato Yield

More than 25,000,000 bushels of tomatoes were grown this year by the farmers of the United States and thousands of bushels more were produced in backyard gardens, according to a statement issued by the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

A Cinderella among vegetables, the tomato was originally considered inimical to human use, and had another name—love-apple. More than a century ago someone discovered it was not only edible but good, and today it ranks as one of the most popular of vegetables. And that brings up another point. Is it a vegetable or a fruit? Well, the answer is yes, and no. For according to a Supreme Court ruling in 1893, the tomato was legally adjudged a vegetable, but botany continues to insist that technically it is a fruit. So take your choice. Nutritionists say it serves the purposes of both classifications as far as the dinner table is concerned.

As it is most plentiful and in best condition in New England, during August and early September, the tomato is being featured just now as a Victory Food Special, and housewives are being reminded that now is the best time for canning the tomato for later eating.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week Sept. 14, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m. (beginning Sept. 11), WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Wednesday, September 30, 7:15 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.
Providence—Sunday, Sept. 6, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Gala Street Party Planned For Men in the U. S. Service

War Activities in New England

Block Party for Servicemen—A gala street party for servicemen will be held on Berkeley Street, between Stuart Street and St. James Avenue., tonight under sponsorship of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

The entire block in front of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company will be roped off for outdoor dancing which will start at 8 p. m. and last until after midnight.

Red, white, and blue lights, set up to conform with dimout regulations, will transform the street to a festive area. Colorful flags of the United Nations will add still another carnival note to the event and mobile canteens from the Red Cross will be stationed at strategic spots to furnish refreshments.

Some 700 hostesses from the Soldiers and Sailors Committee dance division will be on hand as dancing partners. A 10-piece orchestra will play from the wide steps of the insurance company building.

Among stage and radio celebrities who will be on hand will be Hildegarde, now appearing in a Boston hotel, and Jim Britt, sports commentator.

The public will not be permitted inside the roped off area but there will be ample room outside to stand and observe the festivities. Mrs. Anita Clark Woodard, Chairman of the dance division of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee is in charge of arrangements.

Youth Training Program—Young men and women between the ages of 17 and 24 are being offered training for well-paid war production jobs, the manager of the Boston Office of the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street, said today. This paid training is being offered in co-operation with the National Youth Administration and includes instruction in machine shop, welding, sheet metal, foundry, pattern making, drafting, radio, and inspection. Completion of the courses will permit employment in well paying war production jobs. Interviews and enrollments are being made at 9 Beacon Street today and tomorrow.

Yale Head Reviews Troops — At Camp Edwards today soldiers and nurses of the 39th General Hospital Unit passed in review before a delegation of Yale University officials headed by Charles Seymour, President. The men in this unit are largely from the Yale School of Medicine. The review was followed by a reception in the officers quarters.

Grandfather Enlists—Charles S. Moseley, a grandfather and veteran of the last war, was among the 33 men sworn into the beach patrol and offshore patrol units of the United States Coast Guard yesterday at 70 State Street, Boston.

As a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve in the last war, Mr. Moseley made 14 trips to France on transport duty from 1917 to 1919. Although he attained a rating as first class yeoman early in the war he gave that up, he said, for a lower rating where he could be sure of active duty.

Asked why he enlisted he replied: "By signing up with the offshore patrol, I hope to release a younger man for even more active duty." Mr. Moseley has been employed as a shipper for the past 22 years by the Publisher's Agent for the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy at The Christian Science Publishing Society.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 4
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:05."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Network Program.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Chateau Hogan" — Comedy; Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Gene Krupa's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ernie Heckscher's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Anthony Bruno's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.1 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Sept. 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

KEEP IN TRIM with a Refreshing SWIM AT THE YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"You Can't Take It With You," by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Starring Fred Stone and his daughter, Paula. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican," 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:32, 3:34, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Fifth Avenue Girl," Ginger Rogers. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20.

Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Fleet," "Robert Benchley, Keeping in Shape," "Unusual Occupations," "Conrad the Sailor," "Cruise Sports," "Kaltenborn-Johannes Steel," "Tex McCray," "Wacky Worm," "Porky's Snooze Reel." Continuous 9 a. m.-11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay — "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet," "A Hitler Blitzkrieg," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet," "Quiz Kids," "New Bedford," "Carillon Bells," "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo. 9:30, 11:40 a.m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. "Not a Ladies' Man," 10:35 a.m., 12:45, 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, W. Huston. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 11, 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. "Sons of the Pioneers," R. Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe, Gloria Dickson. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 3:04, 8. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Moran. 3:10, [illegible].

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2, 5, 8:30. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald. 3:30, 7, 9:50.
Coolidge Corner: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, Jon Hall. 3:55, 6:10, 9:30. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:54, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binne Barnes. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 8.
Harvard: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 8.
University: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3, 6:30, 9:45. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," W. Gargan, M. Lindsay. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:30, 9:30. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Donna Reed. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Fantasia," 3:19, 7, 9:40. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:10, 8:31.
Park: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Robert Paige, June Frazee. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 2:30, 8:15. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Crimes at the Dark House," "The Green Pack," Short subjects and news. Continous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack. 2:50, 6:07, 9:24. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04.
Mystic: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:55, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Adolphe Menjou. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:30.
Strand: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "You're Telling Me," Robert Paige. 2, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 8. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 3, 9:25.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 3:45, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Smart Alecks," with the East Side Kids. "Prisoner of Japan," A. Baxter. Stage Show. 2, 8.
Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2, 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr. 2, 8.
Broadway: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat Obrien. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.
Strand: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova, Tom Brown. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe, Lucille Fairbanks. 2:17, 7:54. "The Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 9:07.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown: "Bedtime Story," Fredric March, Loretta Young. "Blonde Comet." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," James Durant, Jackie Gleason. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette Macdonald.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Harvard, Here I Come." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. 2:34, 8:04. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 3:15, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 340 Seats at $1.10
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Messrs. Shubert & Olsen & Johnson present
The ALL AMERICAN Musical Comedy
COUNT ME IN
[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY [illegible]
MOONTIDE [illegible]
SUNDAY: "EAGLE SQUADRON" "HENRY AND DIZZY"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NEWS REEL OLD SOUTH
WASHINGTON AT SCHOOL
30—news subjects—30
MARCH OF TIME
"MEN OF THE FLEET"
GUEST ANALYST
JOHANNES STEEL
TEX McCRARY
UNUSUAL OCCUPATIONS
CRUISE SPORTS
ROBERT BENCHLEY
AIR-CONDITIONED

4th GREAT WEEK!
GARY COOPER
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
TERESA WRIGHT • BABE RUTH • WALTER BRENNAN
Co-Hit "FLYING WITH MUSIC" MARJORIE WOODWORTH
KEITH MEMORIAL

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing CROSBY • Fred ASTAIRE in IRVING BERLIN'S
"HOLIDAY INN"
Plus "Dr. Broadway"

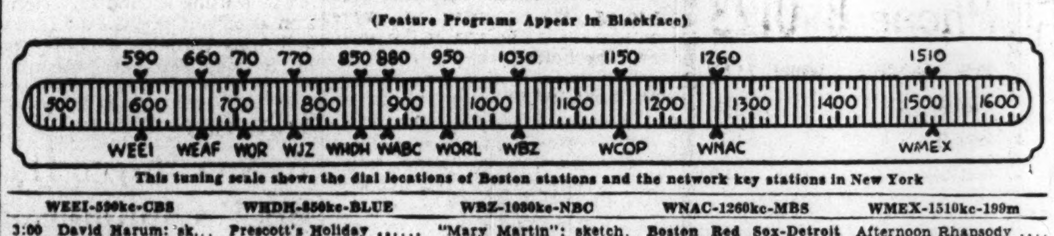
PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
Barbara STANWYCK • George BRENT
"THE GAY SISTERS"
Plus "Spy Ship"

EXETER Ken. 7067
'EAGLE SQUADRON'
Robert Stack—Diana Barrymore
"YOU'RE TELLING ME"
Hugh Herbert
Tues.—"TAKE A LETTER, DARLING"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	U. S. Navy Band	"Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	[illegible]	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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5:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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6:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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10:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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11:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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10:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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11:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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12:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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2:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Frozen Prices Chill the Sale of 4-H Clubs Baby Beef Show in Connecticut

Prize Animals Auctioned at Low Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 3—A 4-H Club baby beef show and sale, about all that survives this year of the Eastern States Exposition, was held on Tuesday, but frozen prices fixed by the OPA were enough to chill the event. Boys and girls who raised their steers with thoughts of a dollar a pound, paid in recent years for the Eastern States grand champion, found their prize animals selling for a fraction of that figure, while the auctioneer pleaded for bids of one-fourth of a cent a pound to fatten up the price.

Shirley Bennett's grand champion Hereford, raised in Willington, Conn., and weighing 1,165 pounds, went to a Springfield, Mass., hotel for 27 cents a pound. Other animals sold for 16 to 22 cents a pound.

The Week in Connecticut

They took the disappointment smiling. "It's all right," said 13-years-old Shirley as she led her well-groomed steer around the ring. She received $314.55, enough for a neat profit over the $175 cost of raising her animal, but it was not the price that Shirley and the other youngsters had learned to expect for an Eastern States grand champion.

Cancellation of the Eastern States Exposition found 4-H Club members well along on their projects of raising beef animals for the annual show and sale. Some of them found private buyers for their calves. For the others, two sectional sales were arranged, the first this week in Connecticut, the second September 10 in Dutchess County, New York. Thus there will be two grand champions. Whether there will be a baby beef project again until the war is over is in doubt. Certainly there will be no more $1,000 champions until conditions change.

The sale at Storrs, with a small crowd attending, was an illustration of what has happened to the annual fairs and expositions of this section. In Connecticut this fall, only a half dozen fairs are being held, each of them on a purely local basis. There will be little rubber and gasoline used this year in going to the fair.

Apple Pickers

Apple picking season, as was anticipated, has found Connecticut farmers seriously short of help, but substitutes are being found. Five hundred Yale students, who are on the campus because of Yale's year-round wartime schedule, have volunteered as part-time orchard hands. The United States Employment Service has asked for groups of office workers in the cities who will get together in a single car and drive out to a farm for a half day's work. Response is quick. Men are wanted, if they can be found. Growers will take women as a second choice, but picking apples, they point out, is harder work than it appears to be.

Road-Building

The time has come, State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox has revealed, when the building of roads must stop, except for essential military projects. When the summer's program is completed, in about two weeks, no new construction projects will be started. Approaches to the new bridges at Hartford and New London will be left unfinished until the war is over. The bridges will be usable, but the elaborate cloverleaf approaches will wait until a happier day.

Party Caucuses

Caucuses to select delegates to the Democratic and Republican State conventions brought no surprises. In a few towns, delegates were instructed to vote for Gov. Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, and for Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, as candidates for governor. Selection of the other candidates on the tickets will be the only question open when the State conventions are called to order. Republicans will meet at Hartford, September 10 and 11. Democrats will follow them in the same city and the same convention hall September 15 and 16.

Housing Issue

The one person who should know most about it says that the influx of new families to Hartford, attracted by well paying jobs in war industries, has slowed now to a trickle. Olive Russell Dawley, Hartford hostess, whose "welcome wagon" stops at the door of every new family in town, says that the housing lack has practically shut off the movement of new families to the city. There are fewer of them now than at any time in the past 10 years, says Mrs. Dawley.

Firemen in Army

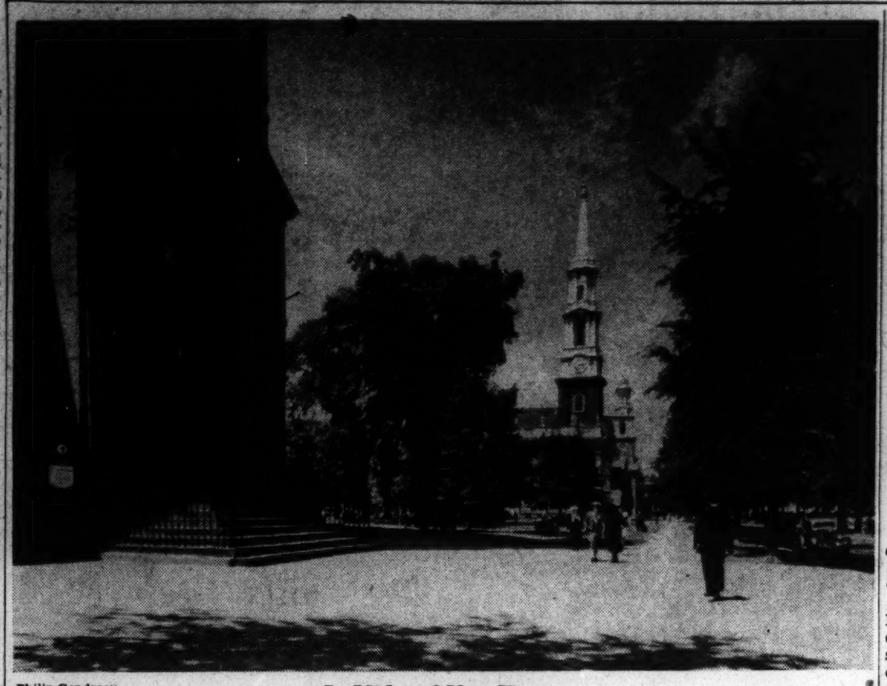
A fire chief who sees his department undermanned and constantly losing more men to the armed services, still opposes any deferment for his men. Chief George C. Graham of Bristol says the department will manage somehow. Defending the country is more important than defending the home town, he holds.

Rent Control

Restrictions on landlords in the OPA's rent control order are "reasonable" and within the powers conferred by Congress, says the city court judge of Waterbury. It was the first legal test in Connecticut of the rent ceilings, and OPA attorneys took part in the proceedings.

Trailers Banned

The zoning commission of the town of Columbia voted this week to permit no trailer homes within the borders of the town.



Philip Gendreau

In Midst of New Haven

On the edge of the Common, in the center of busy New Haven, stand three noted churches. Shown here, they are: Trinity Church in the foreground, Center Church next, and in the distance the United Congregational Church.

Five College Women Spurn Commissions to Join Waves

Emily Saltonstall, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, and four other college-educated young women, spurned the opportunity for a commission in the Women's Reserve of the Navy and enlisted yesterday as apprentice seamen, at the First Naval District Headquarters.

"Any or all of them might have become officers had they wished to bide their time," said Lieut. Harriet F. Parker, procurement officer at the Headquarters, "but instead they decided that they can serve better now and so they enlisted."

She praised their action as "a supreme bit of sacrifice."

Miss Saltonstall, as a Major in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, has charge of all communications for that organization. She holds a Class B amateur radio license. She attended Scripps College in California.

The other enlistees who jumped at the opportunity of seamen service to waiting around for commission as officers are: Carolyn Carver and Anna Veronica McGinley, both of Boston; Elizabeth Gaskill of Belmont, and Patricia Catherine Keegan of Waban.

Miss Carver is the daughter of Capt. W. J. Carver, U. S. N. (ret.) who is at present assigned to the office of Port Director at the First Naval District. She attended the Pierce Secretarial School and is a secretary.

Miss Gaskill is a graduate of Smith College and now acting as Secretary and Staff Assistant to the General Merchandise Manager of a Boston department store.

Miss McGinley holds a Master's Degree in Education from Boston Teacher's College. Miss Keegan is a graduate of Simmons College.

140 Yale Men Take Tests For Coast Guard Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3—Demonstrating an eagerness to serve on the Coast Guard Auxiliary, 140 Yale students recently took a competitive examination for 80 positions in the harbor patrol.

The applicants had previously enrolled with the Yale Bureau of Air Raid Precaution. The examination consisted of questions designed to determine the extent of the college boys' nautical knowledge. They dealt with small craft navigation, communications, and general seamanship.

If accepted, the students would add C. G. A. duties to their regular college work, which is already accelerated, in most cases, to a wartime pace.

Insuring Group In New Haven Has Big Premiums Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3—The Security Insurance group of this City announces continued expansion, with the volume of premiums for the first six months this year up almost $1,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The figure for 1942 is $5,023,732 as compared with $4,243,662 for the first half of 1941. The increase is 18.5 per cent.

All companies carrying marine risk insurance were faced with sizable losses during the first six months of this year—losses which cut into surplus and special reserve accounts.

Advisory Ration Board to Report

The State Advisory Rationing Board, of which Joseph B. Ely is Chairman, will make a full report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall within two weeks on the over-all rationing situation in Massachusetts, according to an announcement made after a conference between the Board and Lieut-Gov. Horace T. Cahill in the Governor's council chamber.

The Advisory Board, active before the Federal rationing plan went into effect, was asked last week to resume in an advisory capacity, by the Governor.

It is now engaged in studying the rationing situation and will make various recommendations within a fortnight. Their survey is to include all phases of rationing, from "black markets" to what amount of fuel oil New England may expect this winter. They have no power, said Mr. Ely, to act; they can only recommend action to the Governor. Their chief purpose, he said, will be to obtain the voluntary co-operation of the public with the rationing regulations.

Labor Day Skipped At U.S. Trade Office

Business as usual is the slogan for next Monday at the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce, in the Custom House.

Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Department in this area, announced today that no holiday would be observed for Labor Day this year and that the office would be open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Coast Guard offices in the Custom House are also to be open all day but Treasury Department offices which administer the custom laws, will be closed.

Connecticut Pay Raise Is Likely Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3—The Connecticut General Assembly will probably be asked to take action at its first 1943 session toward an appropriation for general salary increases among State, county, and municipal employees, if the vote taken at last week's annual convention of the Connecticut Council 16, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (A. F. of L.) is followed through.

The convention voted to demand that the major political parties of the State include such a plank in their platforms, declaring that "the present high rate of turnover among State employees was attributable to the low salaries now being paid by the State."

Present salaries, the resolution said, were based on prewar price levels without allowance for the 15 per cent increased cost of living since Jan. 1, 1940.

Gas-Book Thefts In Salem Court

Massachusetts' first court case involving the theft of gasoline ration books was concluded in Salem District Court yesterday.

Convicted of stealing ration books from the parked automobile of Postmaster Timothy W. Fitzgerald, and later selling them, was Albert Gelineau, of Salem, a parolee from the Lyman School. Judge Sears pronounced a suspended sentence of two years and returned Gelineau to the Lyman School.

Napoleon Gagnon, also of Salem, and Frank J. Mahoney, of Danvers, were sentenced to a year in the house of correction for receiving stolen goods, Mahoney's sentence being suspended for a year. Mr. Gagnon appealed and was released in $1,000 bail.

Watertown Man Heads Loyal Order of Moose

Frank J. LaBelle of Watertown, Mass., newly elected head of the Loyal Order of Moose, arrived in Boston last evening from the international convention of that fraternity held at Mooseheart, Ill. His election to Supreme Governor of the Order is the first choice of a New England man for that office in more than a quarter of a century.

He now heads all the lodges of that organization in the United States, Canada, England, and Wales, succeeding Gov. M. M. Neely of West Virginia.

Connecticut Farms Aided By Fruit Pickers From Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3—Yale University students are aiding in a vitally important activity by picking apples and pears at 50 cents an hour on farms in New Haven County. For a week or more now 90 Yale men have offered their services for this work through the United States Employment Service for Connecticut.

Farmers pick up the students each afternoon at 1 o'clock at the University and return them by 6 o'clock. Besides being paid for the work, the students also receive partial credit toward their compulsory physical education courses at the college.

The farms where the men are helping out are located in towns such as Wallingford, Cheshire, North Haven, and Northford. It is estimated that 90 boys can pick 1,080 bushels of pears a day, or 1,800 bushels of apples. Each picker carries around his neck a bucket into which he drops the picked fruit, afterward dumping the contents into a large box. Twenty-foot ladders are used to reach the fruit.

Vincent T. Bree, Farm Placement Officer for New Haven, says he hopes other Connecticut and New England college men will follow the example set by the Yale students.

Population Gains Bring Added Sugar

Due to substantial growths in population, seven New England counties were yesterday granted sugar allotment increases by the Office of Price Administration.

Piscataquis County, in central Maine, received the largest percentage of increase, because of the sudden influx of war plant workers. Ten per cent increases were granted to York County, Maine, Barnstable County, Mass., Rockingham County, N. H., Kent County, N. H., Addison County, Vt., and Hartford County, Conn.

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New Nazi Tank Wedge In Stalingrad Defense

Continued from Page 1

thwest of Stalingrad, where a ...on antiaircraft battery leveled guns against 50 German tanks ...arging into the approaches of the ...ty and stopped them until reinforcements arrived.

The newspaper Izvestia said that German planes dive-bombed the northwestern approach to Stalingrad, after which tanks appeared suddenly and rushed toward a Russian antiaircraft battery.

Swinging their guns to horizontal, the antiaircraftmen halted the tanks, but two companies of German infantry trailing the machines closed in about the battery.

Until nightfall the Russian gunners fought, wrecking 17 of the tanks. The battery exhausted its supply of shells, but the crews captured a mortar and shells from the enemy and held on to their position through a night illuminated by rockets. They effectively blocked a German supply route, and in the morning were relieved by tank and troop reinforcements.

Hungarian and Rumanian divisions were said to be speeding eastward to swell the ranks of the Nazi shock troops.

Russians Repulse Attack in Don Bend

Russian advices said Soviet troops who recently fought their way back to Kletskaya area to harass the Axis flank within the Don bend repulsed an attack by a German infantry regiment which was supported by 28 tanks.

The battle for Novorossisk developed after prolonged skirmishing at sea and in the rugged Krasnodar area of the Western Caucasus.

"West of Krasnodar our troops fought defensive engagements with the enemy advancing in the direction of Novorossisk," a Soviet announcement said. "In fighting for one populated place Red Army men destroyed a German tank, two armored cars and 13 trucks and annihilated more than 200 German officers and men."

The German High Command claimed both coastal Anapa, 30 miles northwest of Novorossisk, and Krymskaya, 20 miles northeast of the naval base.

Defenders of the Central Caucasus were declared to have sunk three speedboats and eight pontoons with loads of invasion troops which made some progress at river crossings in the Mozdok area, 50 miles northwest of the Grozny oil fields.

While the Vichy Radio, heard in London, said German forces were only seven miles from the center of Stalingrad, the German High Command reported merely that Russian defenders had been dislodged from several strongly fortified positions about the city.

In the Caucasus, the Nazi war bulletin said, a number of stubbornly defended hills have been successfully stormed southeast of the Black sea port of Anapa.

The High Command said that in the Black Sea German motor torpedo boats sank two steamships, two tankers and six large barges aggregating 15,400 tons out of a Soviet convoy and that German air bombs sank a Russian torpedo boat and a minesweeper off Novorossisk.

Continued heavy Russian Army assaults upon German positions on the Kaluga Front southwest of Moscow and at Rzhev, northwest of the Soviet Capital, were declared repulsed. Other Russian attacks on the Leningrad Front were reported unsuccessful.

Egypt:

Rommel's Forces Bombed Heavily

Dispatches from Cairo stressed the fact that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army had been subjected to a record-setting bombardment yesterday by United States and RAF planes supporting counter-attacking British ground troops.

Never before since the start of the North African campaign, a British communiqué said, have so many bombing sorties been carried out in the course of a day.

From dawn until after dark United Nations bombers shuttled over the battle area, unloading high explosives on Marshal Rommel's communications and troop concentrations in an effort to break up his preparations for an assault in force on the El Alamein defense line.

At the same time enemy armored forces which had sifted through minefields in the Ruweisat-Himeimat sector on the extreme southern flank of the line were attacked from the east and southeast by mobile British forces.

Many Axis vehicles were destroyed, British headquarters declared.

Considerable activity also was reported on the part of the Axis Air Force, resulting in numerous dogfights in which, the communiqué said, six German dive bombers and nine fighters were shot down.

Rommel Possibly Surprised by Defense

In London, an unidentifiable British source said Marshal Rommel's failure to strike in full force after concentrating a great weight of armored equipment for a general offensive might mean he had been surprised by the violent artillery and air bombardment which met his first thrusts.

Assurance that the Axis forces had not achieved any important gains since they made their first offensive gesture Aug. 30 was given by Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, who declared last night at his field headquarters:

"In no place and in no part of the Eighth Army area have the enemy penetrated our organized defense area."

General Montgomery's report on the situation, however, made it clear that thus far the battle—on which the fate of Egypt may hinge—is still in its opening phase and that the main bodies of the opposing armies had not yet come to grips.

From the disposition of Marshal Rommel's armored strength, concentrated mainly between the tip of the Qattara Depression and El Ruweisat ridge a dozen miles north, it appeared he might attempt to turn the British left flank.

Advance Axis elements already have moved forward several miles in this sector, filtering cautiously through minefields in an easterly and then northerly direction without encountering the main defense forces.

During this movement across desert terrain over which Prime Minister Winston Churchill walked only three weeks ago on a visit to the front there was some fighting between tanks.

Latest reports indicated the German losses were considerably heavier than the British.

Nazis Build Road Into Depression

An Associated Press reporter with the British Army asserted in a delayed dispatch that the Germans had built a hard-surface road down into the Qattara Depression and had established themselves on the north side of the salt sinks.

The correspondent said there was no indication that the Germans plan to use this road in an effort to outflank British positions. The force they have in the Depression is small and so far has gone no farther than the acacia groves along the cliffs which form its northern wall. They are building concrete fortifications there and it may be that the move is to prevent a British attack.

The reporter also disclosed that some British armored forces were operating in the Depression but so far there has been no important clash with the Germans reported.

AEF in Congo:

U. S. Army Forces At Leopoldville

The British Broadcasting Corporation in its French-language bulletin, heard in New York by CBS, said that "American troops which had arrived in the Belgian Congo were given an enthusiastic welcome by the population of Leopoldville, the Capital."

First news of the arrival came from the Belgian Government news agency, which in a hyperbolic outburst described the equipment of the Americans as "magnificent."

The Congo is near the center of Africa, athwart the United Nations supply route across the continent to Egypt.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch said United States Army technical forces had arrived in the Congo Capital and starte dimmediately to build a big camp named for President Roosevelt, apparently in preparation for further troop arrivals.

There already was a formidable force there of native and white troops gathered by the exiled Belgian Government and Fighting French in that part of Africa.

China:

Heavy Fighting Outside Kinhwa

Heavy fighting on the outskirts of Kinhwa, where the Japanese hold one of their last air bases in Chekiang Province, was reported by the Chinese High Command, which said the enemy had brought up reinforcements to defend the city.

A communiqué, issued in Chungking, also confirmed Chinese reports that Lupao, an important Kwangtung Province highway and river center about 25 miles northwest of Canton, had been recaptured from the Japanese.

Two Chinese columns, sweeping into coastal Chekiang from Kiangsi, had been reported closing in on Kinhwa from the west and south after having routed Japanese forces previously sent to stiffen the city's defenses.

Other reports related that Chinese guerrillas had reoccupied several important towns in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border region late in August.

The Japanese suffered heavy losses in men, both their own forces and Chinese puppet troops who deserted to Free China's side, and in large quantities of material, the reports said.

At one town alone more than 800 puppet troops were said to have crossed to the Chinese side after revolting and "killing their Japanese overlords."

RAF Raids:

Fires in Karlsruhe Reported by Pilots

British pilots returning from the raid on the upper Rhineland reported large fires and a thick pall of smoke up to 8,000 feet over Karlsruhe.

Eight of the bombers were reported missing.

Relays of British planes—evidently both fighters and bombers—thrust explosively at German communications and defense works in Northern France while the Rhineland raid was being carried out.

The German news agency DNB said in a Berlin radiocast dispatch that bombs were dropped at several places "to the left of the Rhine."

Karlsruhe, a city of 155,000 population, stands on an elevated plain five miles east of the river and 65 miles southeast of Saarbruecken, coal and iron production point which was blasted on the night of Sept. 1 by more than 200 British bombers in a raid officially termed "an outstanding success."

Up to Sept. 17, 1941, Karlsruhe was raided a half dozen times by the RAF, but it had been unmolested for almost a year.

Air-raid sirens wailed along the Strait of Dover coastline shortly after 11 a. m., at almost the identical time they sounded the first warning three years ago. German aircraft failed to appear, but RAF fighters maintained a patrol.

Two German bombers were reported shot down in raids shortly before midnight upon areas in East and Northeastern England. British authorities said the raiders caused only slight damage and there were no reports of casualties.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Bomb Kokoda Four Times

United Nations planes bombed and strafed Japanese troops in the Kokoda area of New Guinea four times yesterday, according to an announcement from Allied headquarters in Australia, while Allied ground forces rested. A Japanese destroyer and airdromes at Lae, New Guinea, and Buka in the Solomons were the targets of other aerial raids.

Milne Bay operations at the southeastern tip of New Guinea were summarized with a declaration that the Australians "continued to round up isolated enemy detachments in the jungle."

Both the guerrilla type fighting about the Salamaua sector and heavier clashes at Kokoda, 60 miles northeast of the advanced United Nations base at Port Moresby, were broken off as the troops took a breathing spell.

Land-based American bombers ranged over the Pacific by night to Buka, a Japanese naval and air base, and smashed at its airdrome runway and installations. No interception was noted.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said he had no explanation for the recent lack of Japanese aerial activity.

Meanwhile, H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister For External Affairs, told the House of Representatives in Canberra in a review of the international situation that the Pacific war theater is gradually being assessed at a higher degree of importance than many authorities were at first disposed to admit.

Largely as a result of the battles of the Coral Sea, Midway and the Solomons, Mr. Evatt declared, the realization at last is growing that the United Nations may be presented with great opportunities to strike telling blows in this theater.

8,985 Axis Warplanes Destroyed in 3 Years

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 3

Axis air losses during the first three years of the war were listed by British sources last night at 8,985 machines destroyed as against 6,231 British aircraft lost.

Soviet Industry and Traffic at Stake in German Drive



Associated Press

Stalingrad Possesses Assets Which Nazis Need

Some idea of the value attached to Russia's industrial center at Stalingrad is given in this view of a large tractor factory in that city. One of the main objectives of the German drive is to gain control of Stalingrad's Volga River traffic facilities such as the moorage shown in the lower picture.

British Mark War's 4th Year By National Day of Prayer

Continued from Page 1

racks held their own special service in their chapel.

Tonight town and village churches will be filled with men and women in numerous uniforms of those services which have so bravely and often with such self-sacrifice sustained Britain.

Many of them already at their places of business as munition workers and stenographers have rededicated themselves to the fight ahead.

Tonight many of them will be doing so again in their other capacity as civilian defenders of their country and homes, thereby underling the almost unbelievable exertions and unselfish service which ordinary British civilians have maintained through three years of war.

London Churches Crowded

This morning in London as Big Ben struck 11, crowds were pouring into Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

From offices workers thronged into other churches, some of which were without roofs, but all bearing some blitz scars. Dominion and American continental colored troops mingled in the congregations.

At St. Paul's Cathedral

Thousands came to St. Paul's cathedral to be reminded once again of one of the outstanding wonders of the war—the manner in which Sir Christopher Wren's great structure has withstood devastation in the City area around it.

After service crowds gazed at damaged sections where heavy bombs had ripped through the roof and smashed deep into the foundations.

Then the wondering crowd gathered beneath the mighty central dome unharmed and seemingly symbolic of victory to which the congregation had just been rededicating themselves.

Once this morning Londoners heard guns bark out, presumably at a raider. Bombs were dropped during the morning in south and west of England.

There were casualties and damage. One enemy plane was shot down, war reminders on this day of prayer.

But even they offered grounds for gratitude. They appeared as mere token attacks of a frustrated enemy compared with the ferocity of his earlier onslaughts.

Australia Pins Postwar Aims On Four Freedoms

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 3 (AP)—Incorporation of the Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter into Australia's postwar reconstruction plans is the announced objective of a proposed referendum in which the Government will seek constitutional changes to give it wider powers.

Formal inclusion of the freedoms—Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want—in the Constitution is not proposed. Rather, it is explained, the Government has accepted President Roosevelt's definition of ideal postwar aims as its guide.

Proponents of the referendum declare that constitutional changes are required for the gigantic task of postwar reconstruction because of the necessity for one central guiding authority instead of seven State governments.

As officially stated, the constitutional alteration policy is to guarantee employment and reasonable living conditions to all elements in the community disorganized by the return of peace conditions.

Bahamans Facing An Income Tax

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 3 (AP)—This colony must face the possibility of shattering precedent by accepting an income tax to offset the loss of tourist trade, while rationing and price ceilings also are in prospect, the Duke of Windsor told the new Legislature in its first meeting.

After reviewing the recent riot by laborers who complained that their wages were insufficient, the Governor last night outlined a system of rearranging the internal economy of the islands to avoid such disturbances in the future. He said that the war had brought an increase of 33 per cent in the cost of living.

He also disclosed that a Bahamas defense force has been organized, the islands' first full-time military unit in more than 100 years.

The Duke thanked the Canadian Government for troops sent to the islands and expressed appreciation of the work of Americans on Bahamas defense projects.

Australian Government to Ask Far-Reaching Postwar Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 3—Realizing that the problems of peace are likely to be as great as those of war, the Federal Government of Australia will seek by referendum far-reaching authority to continue its vast wartime powers into the period of reconstruction after the war stop.

The proposal is to remove certain first issues from the hands of the seven authorities—six states and the Commonwealth. The question of transferring soldiers and munition workers back to industry, of dealing with profiteering and price control, and generally preventing repetition of the chaos that followed World War I would be turned over to the Commonwealth.

"The country couldn't survive the sudden disappearance of the Commonwealth's extraordinary wartime powers that enabled it to deal with problems on a national instead of a state basis," a Government spokesman declared yesterday.

These powers would be necessarily extremely wide because of the ramifications which the term "reconstruction" covers. Recommendations have been made by a committee comprising J. B. Chifley, Treasurer; Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Attorney General; Edward Holloway, Minister of Health and Edward J. Ward, Minister of Labor.

It is understood the Government will give guarantees of employment and reasonable living conditions to all those elements of the community that have been displaced from normal occupation to take part in the war effort. The Commonwealth's present attitude is that to secure the powers it needs for the postwar period, it is useless to ask the states for voluntary ceding of power to the Commonwealth. For that reason, it is expected to be necessary to hold a referendum.

The commonwealth, however, faces many difficulties before it reaches the stage of a referendum. It must get the bill through both houses of Parliament and there is always the possibility that the Senate, in which the Opposition has a majority of 19 to 17, may object. The Government believes, however, that it is completely useless to rely upon the present imperfect peacetime powers for reconstruction of Australia.

Even on present figures, the postwar period would mean restoration to civilian industry of nearly 1,000,000 persons whose employment, either military or industrial, will disappear with the cessation of war.

To bridge the gap peacetime industries recover and expand to a scale providing employment for these people, the Government considers that relief for those now on war work must be regulated so there will be no chaos.

Probably the guarantee made in return for the proposal for powers will be that the workers will be cared for at least until they are again in civilian employment. Similarly, the Commonwealth will care for soldiers and their dependents.

British Women's Units Cleared Of Misconduct in Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—British women's services have been completely cleared of "vague but sweeping charges of widespread immorality" which have been disturbing public opinion here.

The committee of five women and three men set up by Prime Minister Churchill four months ago to inquire into conditions in the three women's services—the Women's Auxiliary Territorials, the Auxiliary Air Force, and the Royal Naval Service—after full investigation of 123 camps, finds no justification for these charges.

"We consider that the allegations reflect most unfairly as a generalization on a body of women, the vast majority of whom are serving their country in a high self-respecting spirit." That is the conclusion of the committee which was under the chairmanship of Miss Violet Markham, expert on labor conditions and organizer of women's services in the last war.

More Officers Needed

The Committee included Dr. Edith Summerskill and Miss Thelma Cazalet, prominent women M. P.'s, and Mrs. Mary Stocks, Principal of Westfield Women's College in London.

The most urgent recommendation made by the committee's report deals with the shortage of officers. More officers, it says, should be promoted from the ranks and more suitable women attracted from outside the Services. They should be more thoroughly trained for their work, the report says.

There is very little seriously wrong now with conditions under which the servicewomen live though there had been an unsatisfactory period during the winter of 1941-1942 when the first big expansion took place, according to the committee's report.

"Spartan decency" is the term used for a minimum standard of comfort. "Grumbling doesn't arise out of temporary conditions however hard," the report states, "which the girls instinctively feel are part and parcel of war."

Educational Outlook

Report also suggests that women be given more educational opportunities on the same lines as men in the services, and regret that at present there is little interest in educational matters.

Another interesting suggestion made by the committee is that after the war, a number of women be retained in the services and sent to Europe to help in the immediate succor of people of occupied countries.

The committee found that service life was corrective rather than an incitement to bad conduct. The small amount of improper conduct which existed had been brought into the services from outside, they declared, and had not been engendered by service life.

"Girls from good homes and girls from bad homes are all thrown together. If one has loose habits, her uniform makes her conspicuous," the report states.

Magnified by Gossip

When allegations of general immorality in a camp were investigated the committee found that they originated in one or two cases which had been multiplied many times by gossip.

Detailed figures were studied only in case of the ATS, but the committee was satisfied that comparable figures for the WAAF and WRNS would prove that any allegation of immorality among them were equally unfounded.

As to drinking, the committee found that there was little drinking to excess.

Altogether the report shows a general high tone in the women's services where there is a lack of prudishness, but little real bad conduct.

Report in London Says 50,000 Jews Jam Single Camp

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A Czechoslovak Government source said yesterday that nearly 50,000 Jews from the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, Berlin, Hamburg and Hannover had been herded into a concentration camp at Terezin, former fortress on the Austro-Hungarian border in Saxony.

At least 40,000 were interned in what the German press calls the "central old age institution." These are Jews between 65 and 75 years old. The Czech source, who may not be quoted by name, said at least some and possibly all were deported later to Poland where many Jews from the Protectorate already have been sent.

"The exact number of Jews remaining in the Protectorate is not known here, but the Nazi-controlled newspapers often indicate that by the end of the year there won't be a single one left," the source said. Pre-war Czechoslovakia had approximately 100,000 Jews.

He said numerous Jews were among the 1,288 Czechs executed since the slaying of Reinhard Heydrich.

800 Photographs Chosen for Salon Of Toronto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — About 800 photographs have been submitted from salons in all parts of North America for exhibit in the annual salon to be held as usual this year by the Toronto Camera Club.

Some 260 of this group will be hung, those judged best by a group of two artists, two photographers, and one representative of the general public.

Chicago has sent in the greatest number of entries of any city, California the greatest number for any State, and British Columbia the greatest number of any Province.



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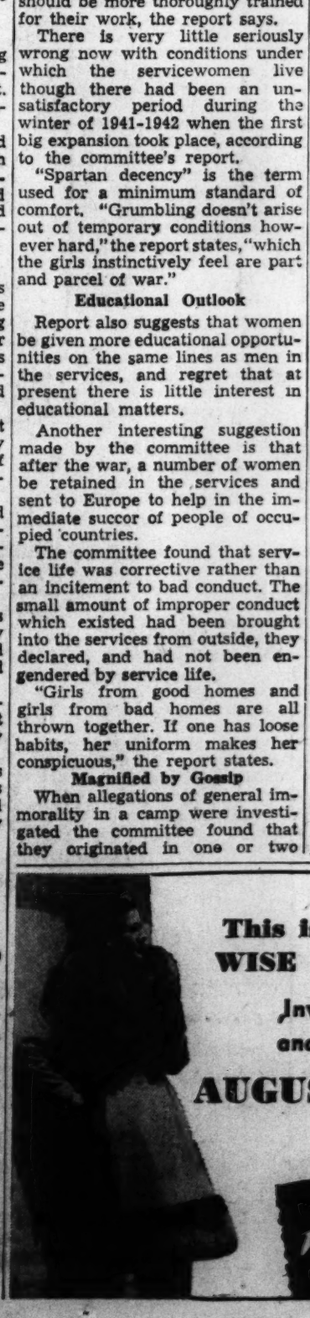
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Soviet Gains in North Affect Nazi Strategy

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—It is still too early to appraise the value of the Soviet counteroffensive in the Vyasma-Gzhatsk-Rzhev area, but as this is written there would seem to be at least an even chance that it will result in a major shift in German tactics.

Soviet military experts recall the local counterattacks which Col. Gen. Ivan Koneff, commander in the Smolensk sector, launched at the height of the Nazi offensive last summer. They culminated in the important Russian victory at Yelnya which affected the whole course of the 1941 campaign.

At that time the Germans had seven divisions smashed when they retreated only a few miles on a narrow front. Now with only about twice that loss they have retreated many miles on a 70-mile front.

This represents a success which the Soviet generals may be able really to develop and join forces at some advanced point.

Heavy German Losses

By comparison with the spectacular German drive in the South, the present Soviet counteroffensive is dull drudgery indeed. A breakthrough 40 or 50 kilometers deep and about 100 wide has been achieved by painful daily demolitions of earthen forts in the watery terrain.

The results, however, are undeniably impressive—nine German divisions were smashed and heavy losses were inflicted on five more, and vast quantities of equipment captured.

Judging by reports reaching Moscow, the Germans felt extremely confident on the Central front. One high personage in the German Army carelessly exposing himself was shot by a Soviet sniper two weeks ago. German soldiers were living comfortably in deep dugouts furnished at the expense of the local population.

Cultivated Vegetables

At Gzhetsk they had spare time to cultivate potatoes and cabbages, fortifying themselves against hunger no less than against future Soviet attacks.

They could pass from village to village through cryptlike communication trenches fairly safe from attack.

To some extent they must have fallen prey to the demoralization which is apt to affect soldiers in long spells of comparative inaction in well-protected positions.

The present Soviet operations bear out a statement published in Pravda more than a month ago: "We can smother whole sectors of the front with mortar shells."

Devastation by Mortars

Soviet reports preceding the special announcement told of numerous episodes of devastation by Soviet mortar fire on the West West front by guard regiments.

In Pravda today the famous Soviet military commentator, Ilya Ehrenburg, has nothing to say about the new offensive, but recalls the bitter price France paid for "nonintervention" in Spain and Poland.

The general tone of Soviet opinion seems to be: "The Red Army has done well, but how much better it would be if something of the same kind were happening on Germany's west front."

Japanese Attack on Siberia Only Matter of Time to China

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Pacific War Council, meeting yesterday at the White House, centered special attention on the possibility of Japan's attacking Siberia and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, asserted that "to us, it is purely a matter of time until they attack."

The Japanese, he said, "are in readiness for an attack."

The Council, made up of representatives of all the nations fighting in the Pacific war theater, attempted to analyze the significance of the resignation of Japan's Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, said there was a discussion of "the particular possibilities of Japanese strategies and what they have in mind."

There was some mention, he said, of the latest activity on the Egyptian Front. The Council must concern itself, he said, with the situation which would arise "if Germany and Japan were able to join hands." That would affect the situation in the Pacific, very much, he said.

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Willkie Views U. S. Soldiers In Cairo Area

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES NEAR CAIRO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Wendell Willkie reviewed American troops today after looking over their big Army workshops and repair facilities here.

Mr. Willkie was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Russell Maxwell, United States Army Commander in the Middle East, at this base where shell-damaged General Grant tanks were being put back into fighting trim.

Speaking informally to the soldiers, Mr. Willkie told them the primary purpose of his stop-over in Egypt en route to Chungking and Moscow was to try to focus more attention at home on the Mediterranean front.

He said Americans generally were not sufficiently aware of the importance of this war theater where, he observed, an Axis breakthrough on the western desert would greatly prolong the war.

Well refreshed by a night's sleep after an 11,000-mile flight on his voluntary mission to spread the word abroad for President Roosevelt of the United States' unity at home, Mr. Willkie tramped through this vast, semi-desert area apparently at ease in the dust and heat.

Mr. Willkie spoke privately to Egyptian Prime Minister Nahas Pasha and sandwiched in a tourist's visit to the pyramids and sphinx.

Standing coatless before the Americans, but still wearing his sun helmet, he told the soldiers that there were many reasons why the Axis might be balked in a new eastward push and that if the drive was held, the next job for the Allies was to exterminate Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Army.

New York Schools Announce Physical Fitness Program

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A "war condition" program in which it is hoped to incorporate some 4,000,000 residents of New York State immediately after the opening of schools was announced today by Dr. Hiram A. Jones, Director of the Office of Physical Fitness of the State War Council.

The plan — which envisages physical training for all ages, from school boys and girls to parents and grandparents—already has been inaugurated with some success, Dr. Jones said.

A voluntary program has trained 400,000 since last May.

The school program will put emphasis on gymnastics to develop strength in combative sports for boys and in active team games for girls. Adults, particularly war workers, air-raid wardens, and others in the civilian-defense forces will be organized into athletic groups at public parks, Y. M. C. A.'s, schools, and playgrounds after school hours.

John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools here, announced that war training, both physical and mental, would be extended into each phase of the City school curriculums.

Dr. Wade said the "largest single endeavor will be to make children air-minded." Older boys, he added, also will be made "ship, gun, and tank-minded."

Pre-flight aviation courses will be offered in the City's high schools, natural science instruction will be geared to the war effort, and "geography will be taught from a global sense," he said. Girls will be taught first aid, nursing, nutrition, and sewing.

Gable Can 'Take It'; Autograph Target

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 (AP)—Clark Gable is finding his Army role "plenty tough" but in the opinion of his Pittsburgh roommate he's proving he can "take it"—despite a daily line-up of feminine autograph seekers.

"They are thinking of moving Gable to another wing of this hotel," Sergeant Hyman Grossman said in a letter from Miami, where he and Gable are at an Air Corps officers' candidate school. "The reason is that there are too many entrances near our room. There are loads of women every morning watching us march—looking for Gable."

Sergeant Grossman wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grossman, that Gable is "a regular guy and a good soldier."

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Situation in Egypt



By a Staff Artist

Rommel Meets Tenacious Defense

White arrows indicate points at which British armored units are engaging advance German forces which have penetrated eight miles into British minefields while bombs represent record-setting aerial assaults carried out by American and British airmen on Axis positions and supply lines.

Oregon Transport to Force More Walking in Rush Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—To insure an uninterrupted flow of workmen and women from their homes to places of employment in war plants and return, nonessential riders of street cars, busses and trolley coaches in the near future may be refused rides on the heavily-loaded vehicles of the Portland Traction Company during rush hours.

That was the prediction made by City Commissioner William A. Bowes, who has charge of the task of finding the solution to the problem of supplying adequate transportation and housing facilities in the Portland metropolitan zone for employees of shipyards, steel plants and other war industries.

Mr. Bowes said that as Portland's shipbuilding and other industries continue to expand there simply will not be mass transportation, except for workers engaged directly in war work, at peak periods.

When such a time arrives—and it is not far distant for already the traction company's fleet is taxed to the utmost at certain hours—shoppers and other nonessential users of street cars and similar vehicles will not be permitted to enter a transportation conveyance before 10 a. m. nor between 4 p. m. and 7 p. m., Mr. Bowes said.

Shoppers who do not complete their business downtown before 4 p. m. will be obliged to wait until after 7 p. m. for a bus, street car or trolley coach or find some other means of going home, he disclosed.

Mr. Bowes said the City intended to co-operate with the traction company and the shipyards in the establishment of transportation schedules which will conform to the "shift" hours at the big yards and other large employers of war workers.

"Considering the increasingly noticeable slump in the use of privately operated vehicles occasioned by rubber rationing, this may mean that business and professional men will soon have to begin walking—like it or not," Mr. Bowes announced.

It was considered likely that some method of identification for war workers (many of them already wear identification badges which are necessary for entrance into shipyard and aircraft plants) will be arranged so motormen and conductors can quickly recognize them.

Gordon G. Steele, President of the Portland Traction Company, announced that conformation by retail stores to the "staggered working hours" plan has freed 15 busses for operation on lines feeding workers to the giant Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

Of the 3,000 persons affected by the change in hours, 6,000 were retail workers who regularly are traction company patrons, Mr. Steele said.

Sourdoughs' Gold Buys Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Coast

The equivalent of a ton of gold was subscribed by Alaska-Yukon Pioneers at their annual Sourdough Stampede this summer for victory bonds and then, characteristically, a quarter of a ton extra was given for good measure. A banker had figured it out that a ton of gold would amount to $340,000. So the Sourdoughs subscribed $470,725 in "pay dirt."

The "ton o' gold" expression originated at the time of the Klondike gold rush in 1898 when the Portland arrived in Seattle with the first shipment of gold. It was actually only 24,000 ounces but a newspaper man exuberantly announced that a ton of gold had come in. The story "electrified" the nation and is thought to have been largely responsible for the stampede into the Yukon.

Of all the reunions, State picnics and get-to-gethers of the coast none is heartier, friendlier, and more filled with reminiscences than the annual stampede of Sourdoughs. This year it was a little more so because of the threat to their own Alaska.

Yet in all the speeches of the three-day reunion, no one envisaged Alaska as anything but victorious. A message to the assemblage from the author Rex Beach was typical of their attitude: "Alaska is more than a rampart of defense; it's the route to victory. . . . You tell 'em, Sourdough!"

As they do annually, Sourdoughs came or sent messages from all parts of the United States and Canada. Fifty or more came up from California to attend the reunion, held this year in Seattle. Bankers, lawyers, lieutenants and sergeants, governors, authors, members of the Canadian Parliament, friends of the old days who had mushed over the Chilkoot Pass together or stampeded it into Nome—these are among the members of Alaska-Yukon Pioneers.

Among the spinners of yarns and those who "remembered when" at the reunion was Robert Service who told how "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and other poems were sent to a Methodist publishing house in Toronto. They did not quite approve of the book but since Service was paying them to print it they accepted it. After its first soaring years of success it tapered off but still has a steady sale.

Many who spoke or sent messages expressed their gratitude for the qualities of character that the years in Alaska and the Yukon had inculcated. Many of the same expressions were used over and over, such as self-reliance, self-restraint, tolerance, regards for the rights of the other fellow, independence, willingness to do for the other fellow, and the Golden Rule.

The Stampede was not all a matter of looking backward. The new Alaska was prominent in the speech-making, its new roads, new landing fields, new development and the "postwar development of a vast, new northern empire." The reunion went on record as favoring the proposed route northward by rail from Seattle and Vancouver to Prince George as a vital link in carrying out present military transport service.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

Wage Control in Britain Pressing Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—New developments on Great Britain's economic home front and fresh light thrown on this nation's financial position suggest that Britain has found no lasting way around the price and wage fixing issue which the United States now faces in its task of curbing inflation.

Despite Chancellor Kingsley Wood's assurance in a speech at Dundee on Aug. 29 that Britain's financial front stands "strong and firm," financial experts and economists are warning that it will be dangerous for Parliament to postpone any longer racing repercussions resulting from the Government's failure to control wages.

The lesson to which Britain's experience seems to point is that something more than a wage or profit motive is necessary for the maximum war effort. Higher motives are required—service and common ideals and examples. The big question here as well as in the United States is, how can the best atmosphere be produced for staging higher appeals? Can there be an adequate safeguard of fairness in sacrifice and in reward while at the same time wages and incomes are left relatively uncontrolled?

Warding Off Inflation

Hitherto Britain, by means of almost unbelievably high taxation and by pegging living costs, rationing of essentials, and drastically curtailing output of other civilian needs, has surprised even itself by the manner in which it has warded off the inflation bogey. Moreover, peacetime institutions and practices of wage bargaining have been largely maintained. But the time has now come when, in the opinion of a number of specialists, this policy has ceased the assist production and has in some cases contributed to lowering it.

Today's leading editorial in The Times, of London, for instance, draws attention to great inequalities of reward between one industry and another and, more glaring still, between industry and the armed forces. The Times contends "one result now increasingly apparent of this system of centrally controlled employment, production and consumption side by side with uncontrolled wage fixing, is that money has ceased to have its conventional value as a reward and as an incentive."

Evidence can easily be found in Britain today to support this claim that money by itself tends to be less of a primary incentive than it was earlier in the war. Overtime pay did not persuade certain Surrey farm hands to work through last Saturday afternoon [admittedly they have been averaging about 12 hours a day lately]. Again, several girls in Surrey village working on munitions with wage packets five times what they used to get as domestic servants, would welcome domestic situations again if they were allowed to change. "The more we earn the more we seem to spend," they say. After taxation and other higher expenses of munition workers, they doubt whether monetary reward is worth long hours and high-pressure work.

A far more serious example of this is seen in the coal mining situation, where recent wage increases have failed to stimulate coal production sufficiently. Throughout Britain the miners' raise was welcomed as redressing a miners' grievance. But it did not prove an incentive to new efforts and today the Government has announced a new scheme of output bonuses by regions. The standard level above which production must rise is not high and it is calculated miners should easily be able to add about two dollars to their weekly wage of about five pounds.

Absenteeism Serious

It is hoped the scheme will lessen absenteeism which, judging from certain week-end speeches, is causing considerable concern to the authorities. A survey of 170 pits in Northwest England has shown 5 per cent of the coal miners guilty of persistent absenteeism while the work of another 5 per cent was substandard, resulting in a weekly loss of many thousands of tons of coal.

At a week-end meeting in Yorkshire, Mr. J. A. Hall, President of the Yorkshire Miners Association, denounced absentees as being in the same category as Quislings. Penalties for absenteeism are now to be increased and simultaneously there is to be a tightening up of technical management of the mines, the shortcomings of which are said to be another curb on production.

Nevertheless the bonus scheme was announced as only an experiment and there is a widespread feeling that what is really wanted to prompt new efforts in the coal fields as in other theaters of war production is a new moral appeal. The appeal to gain must be supplemented and replaced by an appeal to service. A higher motive worked at the time of Dunkirk, it is argued, and it will work again.

Government Responsibility

But that's where the Government's responsibility is seen to be paramount, namely, in bringing about those conditions of fairness and equality of sacrifice which are needed if fresh appeals for service and renewed effort are to be effective.

And the Government is being warned here today it cannot for that very reason afford much longer to sidestep wage control which, it is pointed out, would have to be coupled with control of other forms of income.

In this situation President Roosevelt's forthcoming address to Congress will take on special significance for Britain and it is felt a new opportunity is offered if not for a joint policy at least for the closest co-operation and exchange of ideas and experiences.

British Report On Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 3

The Federation of British Industries in a recently issued report on reconstruction says:

One of the basic principles of reconstruction is the increase of world purchasing power.

In order to obtain a closer relation between the purchasing power of the primary and secondary producing countries, regulation of production may be necessary.

The development of certain of the more undeveloped areas of the world, calculated to improve their standard of life, may be necessary.

Nazis Flirt Again With Dakar by A Listing of Ships

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Dakar appeared in Nazi broadcasts again today with a listing of French warship strength in that harbor of Vichy French West Africa.

The Germans only yesterday broadcast a Vichy communiqué denying rumors, which were said to have originated in London and Moscow, that the French had yielded the Germans rights to set up a base there.

Dakar, which the Fighting French and British once tried unsuccessfully to wrest from Vichy control, would be highly useful either to the Germans, as a U-boat lair on the West African Coast, or to the United Nations as the nearest African port to Brazil.

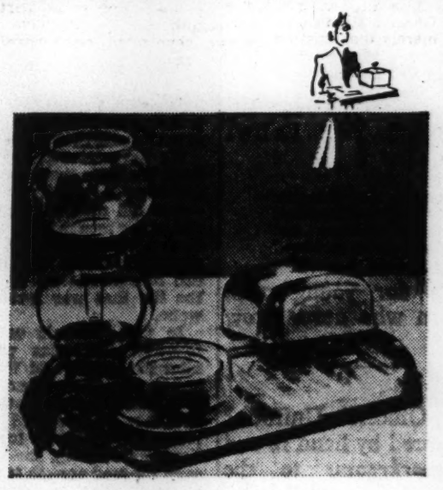
The broadcast listed these vessels:

The 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, the 7,600-ton cruisers Gloire, Montcalm and Georges Leygues, the 2,659-ton destroyers La Fantasque, Le Malin and Le Terrible, eight submarines of which three are 1,500-tonners, and the submarine tender Jules Verne.

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Text of Roosevelt Address to Students

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address before the International Students Assembly follows:

It may interest the members of this Assembly of the International Student Service that, during the past week, the Axis radio has given unsual comment to your sessions and to the speech which you are hearing at the moment.

Our listening stations have picked up an increasing volume of Axis broadcasts, including controlled stations in France, Hungary, the Netherlands and elsewhere, referring to this meeting of the younger generation from all the United Nations in terms of growing hate and, of course, complete falsehood.

Our listening stations report that they expect that at this moment the air in all Axis-dominated nations will be thoroughly jammed—blacked out—in order that no sound of what I am saying either in English or in translation will be heard by any restless young people who are under Hitler's heel.

Blamed for French Defeat

The Nazi radio in Paris, for example, tells the youth of France that Roosevelt was solely responsible for the defeat of France, that Roosevelt is not qualified to address a message to the youth of the world because America is a nation that has done nothing for youth.

Berlin reports that four French youth organizations have protested in advance against this speech, since Roosevelt must be blamed for the death of more than 100,000 young Frenchmen. Incidentally, it would be interesting to know how many real Frenchmen there are in these so-called French youth organizations.

A radio in Tokyo says that I am admitting to you at this moment that my people are decadent — weaklings — playboys—spoiled by jazz music and Hollywood pictures. Of course, this broadcast did not originate from any of the Japanese who bumped into our playboys in the Southwest Pacific.

The reason for this hysterically defensive attitude toward this gathering is not hard to find. For many years they have made their hypocritical appeal to youth—they have tried with all their blatant publicity to represent themselves as the champions of youth.

But now the world knows that the Nazis, Fascists, and the militarists of Japan have nothing to offer to youth—except death.

On the other hand, the cause of the United Nations is the cause of youth itself. It is the hope of the new generation—and the generations that are to come—hope for a new life that can be lived in freedom and justice and decency.

This fact is becoming clearer every day to the young people of Europe, where the Nazis are trying to create youth organizations built on the Nazi pattern. It is not a pattern devised by youth for youth. It is a pattern devised by Hitler and imposed upon youth by a form of mental forcible feeding—a diet of false facts, distortions, and prohibitions—all backed up by the guns of the Gestapo.

Face Firing Squads

If you have any doubt as to what the decent youth of Europe think about the false promises the Axis masters make to the young people of the world, look to the brave young men of France and all the occupied countries who prefer to face the firing squads rather than a lifetime of slavery and degradation under Hitler.

In such unfortunate countries as Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Italy, whose governments have found it necessary to submit to Hitler and do his bidding, the Quislings have organized youth movements, too—but these are only movements of youth by the tens of thousands to the slaughter of the Eastern front, where the Nazis need cannon fodder in their desperate attempts to shatter the stalwart Russian Army.

In China, heroic youth has stood steadfast for more than five years against all of Japan's attempts to seduce and disarm them with such transparent lies as the promise of "Asia for the Asiatics." For the Chinese know that this only means "all of creation enslaved by the Japanese."

We exult in the thought that it is the young, free men and women of the United Nations, and not the wound-up robots of the slave states, who will mold the shape of the new world.

Delegates From 29 Nations

The delegates to this International Student Assembly represent the twenty-nine United Nations. They also represent, in spirit at least, the younger generation of many other nations who, though they are not now actively at war on our side, are with us heart and soul in aspiration for a secure and peaceful world.

Before the First World War, very few people in any country believed that youth had the right to speak for itself as a group or to participate in councils of state.

We have learned much since then. We know that wisdom does not come necessarily with years—that old men may be foolish and young men may be wise. But in every war, it is the younger generation which bears the burden of combat and inherits all the ills that war leaves in its wake.

In the economic crises that followed the false prosperity after the First World War, many young men and women suffered even more than did their elders. For they were denied the primary opportunities for education, for training, for work, or even for food enough to build up healthy bodies.

Youth Tempted

As a result, they were tempted to seek some simple remedy not only for their own individual problems, but for all the problems that beset the world. Some listened to alien, siren voices which offered glib answers to all the questions. "Democracy is dead," said these voices. "Follow us and we will teach you efficiency. We will lead you to world conquest. We will give you power over inferior races. And all that we ask you to give in return is—your freedom."

Other young people in the democracies listened to gospels of despair. They took refuge in cynicism and bitterness.

However, the day finally came when all theory had to give way to fact—the terrible, tangible fact of dive bombers, panzer divisions, the actual threat to the security of every home and every family in every free country in the world. And when that fact became clear to our youth, they answered the call to arms—many millions of them, and today they are determined to fight until the forces of aggression have been utterly destroyed.

What I am saying here in Washington is being heard by several million American soldiers, sailors, and marines, not only within the continental limits of the United States, but in far-distant points—in Central and South America, in the islands of the Atlantic, in Britain and Ireland, on the coasts of Africa, in Egypt, in Iraq and Iran, in Russia, in India, in China, in Australia, in New Zealand, in many islands of the Pacific, and on all the seas of the world. There—in all those places—are our fighting men.

Special Message

And to them I should like to deliver a special message, from their Commander in Chief and from the very hearts of their countrymen:

You young Americans today are conducting yourselves in a manner that is worthy of the highest, proudest traditions of our nation.

No pilgrims who landed on the uncharted New England coast, no pioneers who forced their way through the trackless wilderness, showed greater fortitude, greater determination, than you are showing now.

Neither your own fathers, in 1918, nor your fathers' fathers, in 1863 or 1776, fought with greater gallantry or more selfless devotion to duty and country than you are now displaying on battlefields far from home.

And what is more, you know why you are fighting. You know that the road which has led you to the Solomon Islands, or the Red Sea, or to the coast of France is in fact an extension of Main Street, and that when you fight, anywhere along that road, you are fighting in the defense of your homes, your own free schools, your own churches, your own ideals.

Conscious of Obligations

We here at home are supremely conscious of our obligations to you, now and in the future. We will not let you down.

We know that in the minds of many of you are thoughts of interrupted education, interrupted careers, delayed opportunities for getting a job. The solution of such problems cannot be left, as it was last time, to mere chance. This Government has accepted the responsibility for seeing to it that, wherever possible, work has been provided for those who were willing and able but who could not find work. That responsibility will continue after the war. And when you come home, we do not propose to involve you, as last time, in a domestic economic mess of our own making.

You are doing first things first—fighting to win this war. For you know that should this war be lost, all our plans for the peace to follow would be meaningless.

Victory is essential; but victory is not enough for you—or for us. We must be sure that when you have won victory, you will not have to tell your children that you fought in vain—that you were betrayed. We must be sure that in your homes there will not be want—that in your schools only the living truth will be taught—that in your churches there may be preached without fear a faith in which men may deeply believe.

Better World

The better world for which you fight—and for which some of you give your lives—will not come merely because we shall have won the war. It will not come merely because we wish very hard that it would come. It will be made possible only by bold vision, intelligent planning and hard work. It cannot be brought about overnight; but only by years of effort and preseverance and unfaltering faith.

You young soldiers and sailors, farmers and factory workers, artists and scholars who are fighting our way to victory now, all of you will have to take your part in shaping that world. You will earn it by what you do now; but you will not attain it if you leave the job for others to do alone. When you lay aside your gun at the end of the war, you cannot at the same time lay aside your duty to the future.

What I have said to our American soldiers and sailors applies to all the young men and women of the United Nations who are facing our common enemies. There is a complete unanimity of spirit among all the youth of all kinds and kindreds who fight to preserve or to regain their freedom.

In Norway and Holland, Belgium and France, Czechoslovakia and Poland, Serbia and Greece there is a fighting spirit that defies the harsh oppression, the barbarous cruelty and terrorism of the Nazis. Although disarmed, the unconquerable people still strike at their oppressors. Although forbidden to know the truth, they listen at the risk of their lives to radio broadcasts from afar; and, by word of mouth and by secret newspaper passed from one patriot to another, they still spread the truth. When the time comes for these peoples to rise, Hitler's new order will be destroyed by the hands of its own victims.

Today the embattled youth of Russia and China are realizing a new individual dignity, casting off the last links of the ancient chains of imperial despotism which had bound them so long.

This is a development of historic importance. It means that the old term, "Western civilization," no longer applies. World events and the common needs of all humanity are joining the culture of Asia with the culture of Europe and of the Americas to form, for the first time, a real world civilization.

In the concept of the Four Freedoms, in the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter, we have set for ourselves high goals, unlimited objectives.

These concepts and these principles are designed to form a world in which men, women, and children can live in freedom and in equity and, above all, without fear of the horrors of war. For no soldiers or sailors, in any of our forces today, would so willingly endure the rigors of battle if they thought that in another 20 years their own sons would be fighting still another war on distant deserts or seas or in far-away jungles or skies.

Profited by Mistakes

We have profited by our past mistakes. This time we shall know how to make full use of victory. This time the achievements of our fighting forces will not be thrown away by political cynicism and timidity and incompetence.

There is still a handful of men and women, in the United States and elsewhere, who mock and sneer at the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. They are few in number, but some of them have the financial power to give our enemies the false impression that they have a large following among our citizenry. They play petty politics in a world crisis. They fiddle with many sour notes while civilization burns. These puny prophets decry our determination to implement our high concepts and sound principles. And the words of these little men of little faith are quoted with gleeful approval by the press and radio of our enemies.

We are deeply aware that we cannot achieve our goals easily. We cannot attain the fullness of all our ideals overnight. We know that this is to be a long and hard and bitter fight—and that there will still be an enormous job for us to do long after the last German, Japanese, and Italian bombing planes have been shot to earth.

Progress Toward High Goal

But we do believe that, with divine guidance, we can make—in this dark world of today, and in the new postwar world—a steady progress toward the highest goals that men have ever imagined.

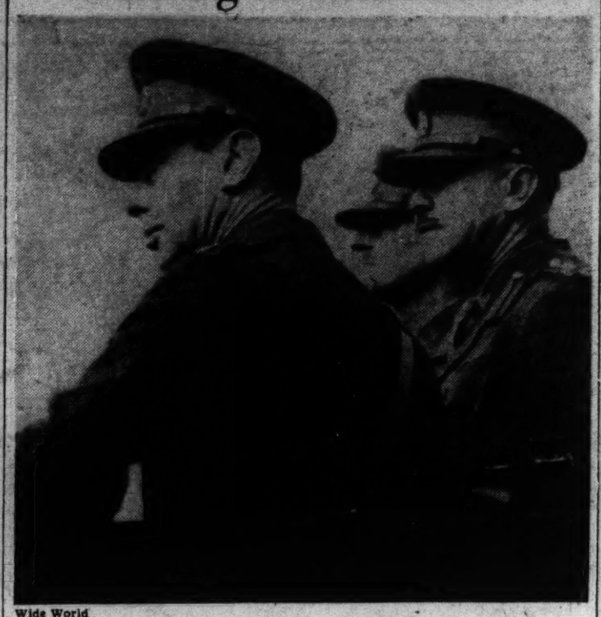
We of the United Nations have the technical means, the physical resources, and, most of all, the adventurous courage and the vision and the will that are needed to build and sustain the kind of world order which alone can justify the tremendous sacrifices now being made by our youth.

But we must keep at it—we must never relax, never falter, never fear—and we must keep at it together.

We must maintain the offensive against evil in all its forms. We must work and we must fight to ensure that our children shall have and shall enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

Only on those bold terms can this total war result in total victory.

Watching Realistic Battle



Wide World

King George VI Attends Maneuvers

The British Sovereign and Army officers watch troops in East Anglia engaging in realistic battle exercises. Live ammunition was used by members of an assault party "attacking" a strong position during the test.

Mutual Lend-Lease Aids U. S. In Many Ways All Over World

Continued from Page 1

and the American need for British pounds and so forth.

The principal types of reciprocal aid specified in the agreements are military equipment, munitions, military stores; supplies, materials, facilities and services for troops, and supplies and services to be used in the construction of military projects.

A Cheerful Record

In its reports the OWI said:

Through reciprocal lend-lease U. S. home defenses have been strengthened—British barrage balloons on the West Coast and antiaircraft guns on the East Coast. British corvettes are on anti-submarine duty alongside our own in American waters. Specifications of newly-invented British devices for both attack and defense have been made available to U. S. war Production.

U. S. ships putting in to ports in the British Isles are repaired and supplied under reciprocal lend-lease. The same is true across the world, whether it be Cape Town, Port Sudan, Karachi, Bombay, Sydney or Auckland. A number of American warships, damaged in action against the enemy, have already been put back in shape at various British naval bases. Ship stores, docking facilities, fuel oil, water, harbor and stevedore expenses are all lend-lease to U. S. fighting ships and merchant ships.

In Australia, a country of only 7,000,000 people, the Government is devoting an important part of its budget to paying the cost of reciprocal lend-lease for U. S. forces there and civilian consumption of many things is being drastically cut to meet U. S. needs.

Lend-lease help from Australia started months ago while General MacArthur's soldiers were still battling on Bataan. Australia sent quantities of food to the beleaguered American forces. Some of it got through and helped sustain resistance.

U. S.-Britain Pool

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The British Foreign Office today issued this statement on a pooling agreement reached with the United States:

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have exchanged notes with the United States Government setting up the basis on which this country furnishes aid to the United States.

This exchange of notes concerns arrangements which already for some time have been in practical operation to carry into effect the accepted principle of pooling our material resources.

Under these arrangements we are providing free of charge to the United States supplies and services of all kinds needed both for United States forces in the United Kingdom and Colonial Empire and for construction of military works.

A similar exchange of notes has been signed with the United States Government and by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand.

Jackson Asks Leadership In World Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, opening the International Student Assembly as chairman, told the student-delegates, many of whom were officially selected by their governments, that the people of the United States "must show that we are bold enough to conceive and execute practical plans for dealing with future international lawless aggressions."

"No greater task challenges a bold and progressive generation," he said, "than to so organize the scattered forces of the world that they may be brought to the support of its moral judgments and to implement well-meant pledges with sanctions which make them really law."

It is improbable, he continued, that the useful elements of the doctrines of national sovereignty would be lost by a general limitation to protect the peace of the world against destruction, at least until adjustment procedures under law were invoked.

"The dignity of no well-meaning state," he added, "would be harmfully impaired even by a requirement that it submit justifiable grievances to the world court and others to arbitration."

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, retired professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, another speaker, said that this world war is, in its deepest aspect, the collapse of human learning and human teaching. It will only end when the intellectual problems have been clearly stated and, relatively speaking, solved.

Louis Harris, New Haven, Conn., graduate of the Univerity of North Carolina, was elected chairman of the United States delegation. Charles Campbell, Negro graduate student at Howard University, Washington, was selected to serve as secretary of the delegation.

'Whew!'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Senior Lieut. Liudmila Pavliuchenko, Russian army girl sniper who is credited with personally shooting 309 Nazis, sat on the stage of the Interdepartmental Auditorium with other foreign delegates, a trim figure in her khaki uniform.

The program moved along. Her name was called—

Down front sat Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is a member of the United States Committee of the International Student Service, which is sponsoring the assembly.

The clop-clop of her boots brought the Kiev University history student to the rostrum. She put down her speech before her. She stood quite still. Then involuntarily she said:

"W-wh-ew!" The microphone amplified the sigh as the audience of nearly 400 laughed. She laughed, too. Then quite seriously in Russian — translated later — she bespoke the "friendly and military greetings" of the students and all fighting youth of her homeland.

Purdue Students Called 'To Win'

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 3, (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, head of the United States manpower mobilization called upon all the nation's colleges and students last night for "active and competent participation in the war effort."

He addressed more than 6,000 Purdue University students attending a special "will to win" convocation that opened the university's sixty-ninth year.

Not confining his talk "to you who sit before me but addressing college and university men and women of the nation," the Federal Security Administrator declared that he had approved only last Friday a Government report advising universities that "all students, men and women, must be preparing themselves for active and competent participation in the war effort."

"There can be no limit," he continued, "to the number of students schools must train to meet the technological demands of the nation. Do not underestimate how revolutionary is the educational thinking in the advice of that committee."

Fraternity and Sorority House Ban At William and Mary Is Protested

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, acting upon the recommendation of Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., has voted to ban fraternity and sorority houses, but fraternity leaders immediately assailed the Governor's proposal to have the prohibition written into law by the General Assembly.

William L. Phillips, Past Grand Secretary of Sigma Phi Epsilon, with headquarters in Richmond said in the event the Legislature took such action, he wondered "what will become of the real estate owned by fraternities in Virginia."

He estimated that perhaps $750,000 worth of real estate was owned by fraternities at the University of Virginia alone.

The Governor's recommendation was to William and Mary alone, but it was understood his proposal would affect all institutions of higher learning receiving financial aid from the State.

Dr. Clyde Ross, District Praetor of Sigma Chi, declared flatly that he was "against" the Governor's proposal. He said the plan had been tried in South Carolina and Mississippi several years ago and because of adverse results was abandoned.

Dr. John Stewart Bryan, retiring President of William and Mary, endorsed the Governor's plan as "fundamentally sound."

William and Mary Fraternity and class leaders protested at a mass meeting last night the Board of Visitors' action and expressed the opinion the Board did not have sufficient information.

'Acceptable Form' For Hitler Peace

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison laid down yesterday an "acceptable form" for a Hitler peace offer to the United Nations.

"It is said that before the end of this year Germany will deliver her peace ultimatum," Mr. Morrison declared in a speech at a meeting to protest against German atrocities in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"Rest assured that the United Nations would accept no peace offer from Hitler unless it took the form of a promise, with guarantees of performance, of a collective suicide pact by the whole German leadership."

Men on Horses To Patrol Coast

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. Sept. 3 (AP)—The ever-faithful horse, banished from the battlefield by mechanized monsters, may find new fame in modern warfare by helping guard the home front.

Mounted Coast Guard volunteers will start patrolling a lonely Florida beach on the lookout for enemy agents tonight. The unpaid riders, clad in dungarees and armed with pistols, will augment the regular Coast Guard patrol—taking up at dusk to dawn watch along stretches of the beach where men afoot encounter obstacles. They will be sworn into the temporary Coast Guard Reserve.

The experiment will cost the Government nothing. Dr. George E. Woolard of Miami Beach is civilian organizer of a group which undertook not only to provide mounts and riders, but to feed and stable the horses.

Allies' Rising Strength Reverses War Prospects

Continued from Page 1

El Alamein following the Libyan defeat and the fall of Tobruk, and regardless of the course taken by the present battle for Suez, the important fact remains that the North African campaigns of the past year have been disappointing from the Allied standpoint.

They provided the first occasion where British mechanized armies met the German Wehrmacht on something like equal terms. The result was at least a temporary triumph for the Axis.

On the other main battlefield of the war—the sealanes of the Atlantic—it has to be admitted that the third year of hostilities has been marked in the main by Axis successes under the seas and in the air over the oceans.

Ocean Lanes Still Open

Not that the Nazis can claim anything resembling victory. Ocean life lines haven't been cut despite the boasts of Hitler and Goebbels that this would be the case.

Convoys continue to get through to and from the British Isles, bringing American soldiers, munitions, and planes as well as food and other war supplies, and taking many thousand British troops, tanks, and bombers out to other fronts in North Africa, Russia and India.

But the fact has to be faced that the past 12 months constituted a bad year for United Nations merchant shipping—possibly the worst year of the war. Full figures aren't available.

There has been undoubted improvement in the past month or so. But up until that time the truth is that Allied shipping losses exceeded replacements in spite of the speedup in British and American ship construction.

Signs of 'Turn of Tide'

Thus on all four fronts mentioned above: The Far East, Russia, the Middle East, and the Atlantic shiplanes, the battle has on the whole gone against Britain and the Allies. The most that can be said in any of these four cases is that there are some signs that the turn of the time may be near.

There is another major front in the war, however. It is in the air over Germany and Germany-occupied countries of Western Europe. And here the picture as published today in an RAF review of three years of war, is reversed.

In air warfare, Britain has had the advantage throughout the past year, and this advantage has become in recent months seteadily heavier and more important.

The RAF has been bombing German industrial cities far harder and more effectively than the Luftwaffe has hit Britain during the worst period of the blitz.

Although, except for occasional mass raids, the number of planes sent over Germany, nightly is probably not as high as the number of German bombers over England in the autumn and winter of 1940, the weight of explosives dropped and efficiency of the bombs and incendiaries more than make up for this difference.

German Raids Negligible

German air attacks on Britain during the same period on the other hand can be dismissed as strategically negligible. Although there have been a few fairly heavy raids on Midland towns and frequent hit-and-run attacks in coastal areas, the heaviest raids were carried out last spring on cathedral towns—the so-called "Baedecker" raids.

Destructive as these undoubtedly were to art treasures and homes and in casualties, they had no noticeable effect whatever on the course of the struggle.

It must be acknowledged, however, that even this success on the air front in the west is partly if not largely due to the fact that the Luftwaffe has been preoccupied in Russia. Nor can it be claimed that the weight of the air attack on the Reich has yet reached the proportions where it can hope to be a really decisive factor. But now that the United States air force is beginning to strike at Germany by day while the RAF bombs it by night, there are sound grounds for expecting conclusive results on this air front in the future. Only next year, that is in the spring of 1943, will combined American and British air strength based on these islands begin to be overwhelming.

Need for United Strategy

The conclusion emerges that there is a great overriding need for united strategy. So far, the United Nations have been mainly on the defensive and the enemy has had the initiative. This phase has ended or should close soon. The changeover to an offensive implies that the Allies must now devise and agree upon a combined strategy and set up a unified command capable of carrying it out.

The only major instance during the past year when Britain has seized the initiative was at Madagascar. Forestalling Axis intentions to seize this important maritime and sea base, the British occupied the principal portions of this island which commands the sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope to the Middle East.

The second lesson to be drawn from developments of the past and present war situation, particularly on the democratic home front, is the need for still greater agreement on precise peace aims than is provided by the Atlantic Charter.

As the war begins to be long drawn out and enters its fourth year the urgency of giving war-weary peoples more concrete ideals to fight for is recognized as becoming increasingly apparent.

In Britain these two needs are being emphasized in the press today, and there is reason to believe that progress toward common strategy and unity of command will soon be apparent.

More pressure seems to be needed before the British Government acts to set machinery in motion for working out unified peace aims. This, of course, cannot be done by Britain alone.

Morale Unshaken

It is a point of paramount importance that morale in Britain, based on vague but sound understanding of the deeper spiritual issues of war, enters the fourth year of conflict unshaken. There is a war weariness, but there is no discouragement. There may not be any signs of real religious revival—in fact, there are not—but there is abundant evidence that solid Christian qualities of decency, kindness, unselfishness, humor, consideration for neighbors and freedom of thought are still treasured and will still be defended to the end.

To sum up, therefore: the war situation viewed in perspective shows Hitler no nearer victory today than he was three years ago. The United Nations on the contrary are three years nearer it.

It was an axiom frequently quoted in 1939 and 1940 that "Hitler cannot win a long war: Britain cannot win a short one." This war has now become a long one. Britain and its allies have an opportunity of winning it. The Nazis and Japanese began with a head-start of several years in preparing for this motorized war of production. Now they have at last lost this lead and with it their best chance of winning the war. United Nations production has caught up with the Axis and the real struggle has now started from scratch.

Silent Fort Clinton Ordered Torn Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Following the discovery that Fort Clinton in Battery Park, which formerly housed the City Aquarium, had never fired a gun or taken part in a battle, the Board of Estimate had today authorized Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, to tear down the structure. Authorization follows months of opposition by citizen groups to the proposal to demolish the old fort.

The only hurdle to razing of the fort now is a suit pending in the Supreme Court in which a group of litigants seeks to block the Moses demolition plan.

Restoration of Battery Park is made necessary by the construction of the Battery-Brooklyn tunnel, which passes beneath the park. Newbold Morris, City Council President, said that since the fort had never fired a shot, it was, therefore, not an historical monument in the real sense of the word.

Filed Airline Applications To Be Reviewed by CAB

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday took out of its wartime pigeonhole all applications for new airline routes and for changes in existing airlines which had gone beyond the hearing stage prior to last Dec 12, and promised action on them.

On that date, the CAB announced that no further action would be taken on pending proceedings, in order to turn all possible efforts to the "emergency demands growing out of the war." A few applications involving "special considerations of national interest" were excepted, but no rate cases were affected.

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Bay State Voters Are Lining Up for the Battle of the Primaries Sept. 15

Biographical Short Sketches Of Candidates

When Massachusetts voters go to the polls on Sept. 15 Primary Day, they will nominate party standard-bearers for all major State elective offices, as well as for United States Senator and Representative in Congress.

The following brief biographical sketches are presented to aid voters to choose their party nominees:

Governor

Leverett Saltonstall (R)

First Massachusetts Governor to seek a third two-year term, Mr. Saltonstall is now completing his 22d year in politics. He is one of a long line of Saltonstalls connected with government since Massachusetts' earliest colonial days. One of his ancestors, Sir Richard Saltonstall, was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Governor's political career began in 1920 when he was elected to the Newton Board of Aldermen. Later, he became Assistant District Attorney, after which, in 1923, he went to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. From 1929 through 1936, Mr. Saltonstall was Speaker of the House. After being defeated for Lieutenant Governor in 1936, he made a comeback in 1938 to gain his first gubernatorial term. He is a graduate of Harvard University, 1914, and Harvard Law School, 1917.

Francis E. Kelly (D)

Stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, Mr. Kelly is making his third successive attempt to become Governor of Massachusetts.

A graduate of Suffolk Law School, Mr. Kelly is a practicing attorney. In 1936, he defeated Leverett Saltonstall for Lieutenant Governor in a stunning upset. He served as a member of the Boston City Council from 1930 through 1933. In 1932 and 1934 he sought unsuccessfully the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He was similarly unsuccessful in campaigning for the gubernatorial nomination in 1938 and 1940.

Roger Lowell Putnam (D)

Mr. Putnam is now serving his third term as Mayor of Springfield, being the only Springfield Mayor ever elected three times, A graduate of Harvard College, 1915, he is a nephew of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard. Mr. Putnam is a deseendant of the family of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary War fame. The City of Lowell was named after his great-great-great-grandfather, one of the founders of New England's textile industry.

As Mayor, Mr. Putnam has employed in government the experience he gained through 23 years in business. He is Chairman of the Board of the Package Machinery Company, Springfield, said to be the largest company of its kind in the country. Also he holds directorships in several other prominent firms.

Lieutenant Governor

Horace T. Cahill (R)

Until the war situation convinced Governor Saltonstall that he should stand for a third term, Mr. Cahill was expected to seek the gubernatorial nomination. Instead, the Lieutenant Governor, serving his second term, will now wait at least two years to attempt to advance a notch in the political scale.

Long-time colleague of the Governor, Mr. Cahill succeeded Mr. Saltonstall as Speaker of the Massachusetts House in 1937. He was a member of the House for 10 years. His political career also includes terms as Selectman in Braintree, Braintree Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Braintree Highway Surveyor. After graduating from Tufts College and Northeastern University Law School, Mr. Cahill entered the practice of law.

John C. Carr (D)

Mr. Carr is now midway in his third term as Mayor of Medford. Previous to his first election to the Mayoralty, he was a member of the Medford Board of Aldermen for five years.

Two years ago, Mayor Carr was runner-up in a six-man field for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Although the winning margin of Owen A. Gallagher was less than 2,000 votes, Mr. Carr refused to request a recount. This year he is unopposed for the nomination.

Secretary of State

Frederic W. Cook (R)

Mr. Cook is unopposed for his 12th consecutive G. O. P. nomination for Secretary of State. Since 1921 he has held the office, surviving even the 1934 Democratic sweep of all major State positions except that of Secretary of State.

Prior to advancing to Beacon Hill in 1921, Mr. Cook was Assistant City Clerk of Somerville from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 he became City Clerk, a position he held continuously until he became Secretary of State.

Joseph J. Buckley (D)

Mr. Buckley, although active in politics for several years campaigning for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Attorney General Paul A. Dever and others, never before has run for public office. He attended Northeastern University. For a while Mr. Buckley worked in the Boston Budget Department.

Leo A. Gosselin (D)

Mr. Gosselin has practiced law since 1935, when he was graduated from Suffolk University of Law School. Since 1934 he has been Town Clerk of the Town of Bellingham, and since 1937 he has been Town Counsel. He is also a member of the Bellingham School Committee, his term starting in 1941.

John D. O'Brien (D)

No information received.

State Treasurer

Laurence Curtis (R)

Since Mr. Curtis was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1921, after graduating from Harvard University in 1916, his principal work has been in public service. Shortly after World War I, he served for a year as a secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, after which he served as an Assistant United States Attorney in Boston.

Since January, 1930, he has continuously held elective public office. For four years he was a member of the Boston City Council, four years a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. At present he is completing his third successive term in the State Senate. He is a practicing attorney, and has served on important legislative committees, including the Ways and Means Committee.

Edgar A. French (R)

A practicing attorney in Marshfield, Scituate, and Attleboro, Mr. French is a graduate of Bowdoin College and Boston University Law School.

He was President of the Attleboro Credit Union from 1936 through 1941, Director of the Marshfield Board of Trade from 1938 through 1941, is now President of the Daniel Webster Associates. He is a member of the United States Power Squardon and the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Sybil H. Holmes (R)

Miss Holmes is the only woman ever to be elected to the Massachusetts Senate. She served through the 1937-38 term, being Chairman of the Special Commission appointed to investigate Communism and other subversive organizations. Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar at the age of 21, Miss Holmes is a practicing attorney.

She has held several public offices. From 1930 to 1934, she was an Assistant Attorney General. She is a member of the Brookline Finance Committee. Her financial experience includes activity as Treasurer of the Industrial Credit Union and as Treasurer of the Women's City Club of Boston. Miss Holmes is also Chairman of the Brookline League of Women Voters.

Richard E. Johnston (R)

Born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Mr. Johnston is a graduate of St. Dunstan's University. After practicing law in Canada for six years, he moved to Boston in 1903 and continued his law work. Mr. Johnston served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1927 through 1932. In 1941, Governor Saltonstall appointed him member of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Johnston is active in Canadian-American circles, being a founder and Past President of the Canadian-American League and of the Intercolonial Club of Boston and former Executive Committee member of the Canadian Club of Boston. For several years he was a Governor of the Boston City Club.

Wallace E. Stearns (R)

Mr. Stearns has been active in founding and directing several Young Republican organizations, including the Massachusetts State Council of Young Men's Republican Clubs, the New England Young Republican Council, and the Young Republican National Committee.

A graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, Mr. Stearns is now Cashier in the Roxbury District Court. For seven years he was Boston Manager for Roger W. Babson. He served as an accountant in the State Auditor's office and has held financial positions in numerous Republican organizations.

Thomas E. Barry (D)

Mr. Barry was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1933 through 1938. He served on the Municipal Finance, Metropolitan Affairs, and Civil Service Committees.

Teacher by profession, Mr. Barry attended Ithaca College of Fine Arts, Ithaca, N. Y., 1926; Columbia University, 1927, and Harvard College, 1927 and 1928.

Francis X. Hurley (D)

Mr. Hurley was graduated from Harvard, magna cum laude, in 1924, and from Harvard Law School in 1928. After serving from 1932 through 1934 as State Auditor, Mr. Hurley late in 1934 was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to a six-year term as member of the State Board of Tax Appeals. However, in October, 1936, Mr. Hurley quit the Board. He is a Boston attorney.

William F. Hurley (D)

A restaurateur by trade, Mr. Hurley is a graduate of Burdett Business College, 1915. He also was tutored in several business courses.

He is now serving his second term as a member of the Boston City Council, the first office to which he sought election, although he has been active politically for many years.

John F. Welch (D)

Formerly personal secretary to Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, Mr. Welch is publisher of the WPA Record, devoted to news about the Work Projects Administration. He worked up from labor foreman to co-ordinator of finance in the WPA. He is organizer and President of the WPA Associates.

His financial experience includes appropriations work for the Post Office Department in 1914 and service in the United States Treasury Department in 1920 and 1921.

State Auditor

Russell A. Wood (R)

Mr. Wood is attempting a political comeback. After serving one two-year term as State Auditor, he was defeated for re-election by Thomas J. Buckley. He first ran for the post in 1936, being defeated by former State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, who, however, he defeated in the 1938 election.

Mr. Wood was graduated from Harvard in 1903, after which he served three terms as member of the Cambridge Common Council. He was a State Representative from 1909 to 1911 and from 1916 to 1919 he was Assistant Secretary to Gov. Samuel W. McCall. In 1919 he was appointed to the State Income Tax Division, remaining there nearly 20 years. Several months ago he returned to the Division.

Thomas J. Buckley (D)

Mr. Buckley's nomination and election in 1940 were considered a distinct political surprise. Without previous political officeholding experience, Mr. Buckley conducted a campaign of silence to win, gaining the name of "mystery candidate." Many political observers attributed his victory to the similarity between his name and that of former State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley.

In private life, Mr. Buckley has been an accountant and auditor. Prior to becoming State Auditor, Mr. Buckley served in the Work Projects Administration Finance Division.

Leo D. Walsh (D)

Mr. Walsh is making his fourth bid for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor. In all three previous campaigns—1936, 1938 and 1940—Mr. Walsh was runner-up to the Democratic winner, twice to Thomas H. Buckley and once to the incumbent, Thomas J. Buckley.

He has been Assistant Director of Americanization in Boston since 1940.

Attorney General

Robert T. Bushnell (R)

Peak of Mr. Bushnell's public-service career was reached when he successfully prosecuted the impeachment case against Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, before the Bar of the Massachusetts Senate.

Seeking his second term as Attorney General, hard-fighting Mr. Bushnell is a graduate of Harvard University, 1919, and Harvard Law School, 1921. From 1923 through 1926 Mr. Bushnell was Assistant Attorney General in Middlesex County. In 1927 he became District Attorney, serving through 1930. From 1931 through 1940 Mr. Bushnell held no public office, but he took a prominent part in Republican political affairs.

James E. Agnew (D)

For six years, from 1934 through 1939, Mr. Agnew was a member of the Boston City Council. For three years he was Director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game and formerly he was District Chairman of the Community Fund (Brighton-Allston District).

Since graduating from Boston University Law School, Mr. Agnew has been practicing law in Boston.

United States Senator

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)

Senator Lodge, in 1936, made the spectacular political leap from member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to the United States Senate, defeating former Gov. James M. Curley. He served in the Massachusetts House from 1933 through 1936.

Prior to entering politics, Mr. Lodge, grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, graduated from Harvard in 1924, completing the four-year course in three years. He gained his first political experience as State House reporter for the now defunct Boston Evening Transcript. Later he became a Washington correspondent and then editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune.

A Major in the United States Army Reserve, Senator Lodge recently returned from active duty as an observer on the Libyan battlefront.

Courtenay Crocker (R)

President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association, after many years as a Director, Mr. Crocker's background is distinctly international in character. For nearly two years he served as Advisor in Foreign Affairs to the Government of Siam, 1924 to 1926. When serving from 1930 to 1934 as Honorary Japanese Consul in Boston, Mr. Crocker strongly criticized the Japanese invasion of China and publicly warned Japan and the United States of the danger to peace, due to the ability of the Japanese Army or Navy to strike without approval or knowledge of the Japanese State Department.

A graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, he is a lawyer and trustee. From 1910 through 1913 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, from 1917 to 1919 as member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D)

Now serving his fourth consecutive term as Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District, Mr. Casey is known for his unswerving support of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies.

Mr. Casey is a graduate of Boston University Law School and has practiced law since 1920. He abandoned assured re-election to the House of Representatives to undertake a Senatorial campaign.

Daniel H. Coakley (D)

Mr. Coakley is seeking political vindication by his candidacy for United States Senator. Removed from office as Executive Councilor and barred for life from holding State office in October, 1941, by the Massachusetts Senate, which found him guilty in connection with pardon-scandal charges, Mr. Coakley is attempting a comeback.

His political career has been long and stormy. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1892-3-4, twice unsuccessfully ran for Mayor of Boston. In 1922 he was disbarred from the practice of law on charges growing out of the trial and removal of Nathan A. Tufts as District Attorney of Middlesex County. In November, 1932, he was elected to the Executive Council and re-elected on four successive occasions.

John F. Fitzgerald (D)

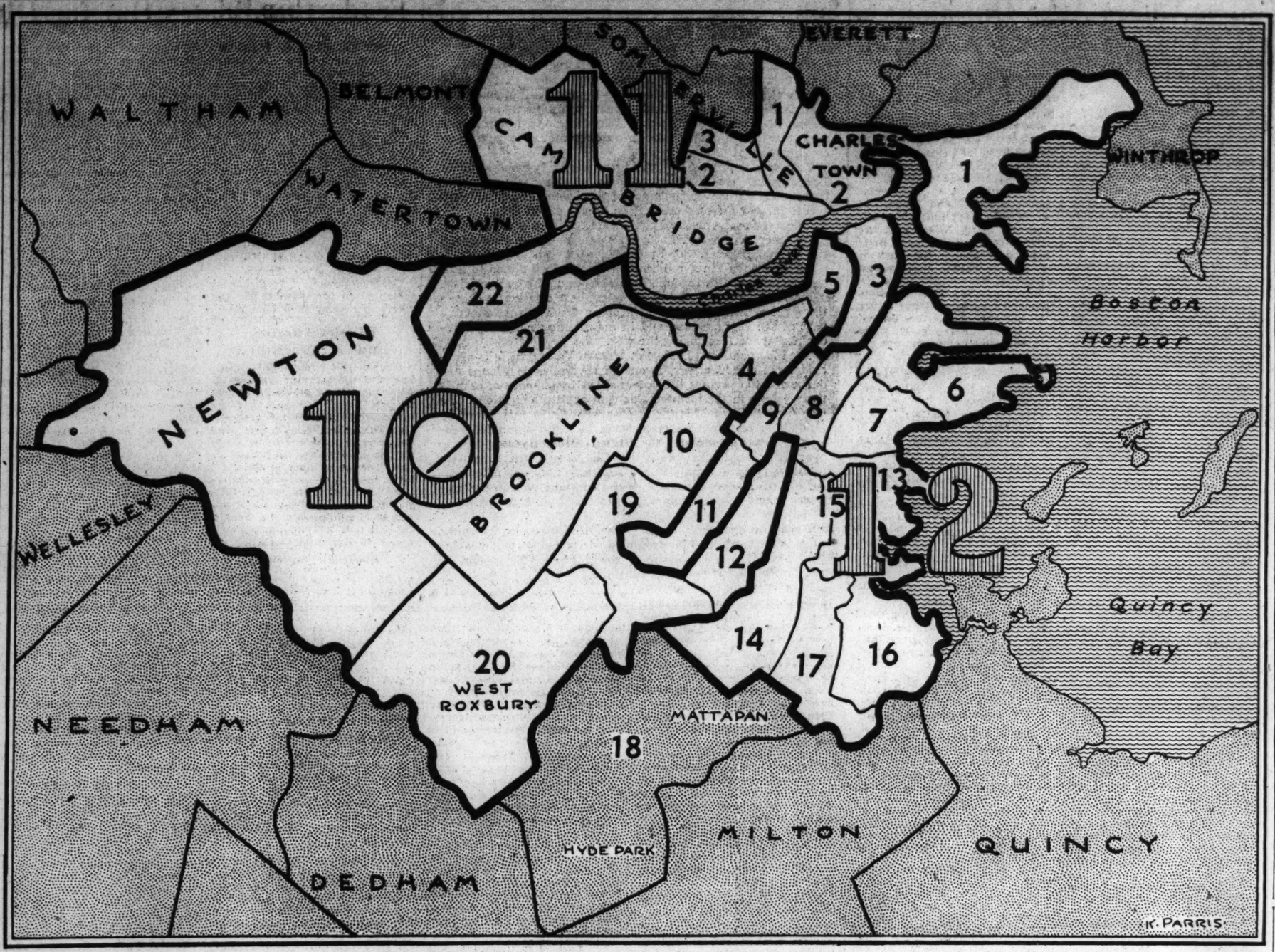
Member of the Boston Port Authority for several years, Mr. Fitzgerald has had a long political career. After serving terms in the Boston Common Council, the State Senate, and as Representative in Congress, Mr. Fitzgerald became Mayor of Boston in 1906. Defeated for re-election in 1907, he returned to the office in 1910 to serve the first four-year term under the new City Charter.

Since that time Mr. Fitzgerald has been active in politics. In 1916 he gained the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, but was defeated in the election by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, grandfather of Massachusetts' present junior Senator.

Joseph Lee (D)

Mr. Lee served as a member of the Boston School Committee from 1938 thrugh 1941. Last year he sought unsuccessfully to gain election as Mayor of Boston.

Known as a liberal, Mr. Lee has been active in providing more recreational facilities for Boston children. He has a reputation for doing the unusual in politics.



By a Staff Artist

Boston Voters: How to Determine Congressional Candidates in Your District!

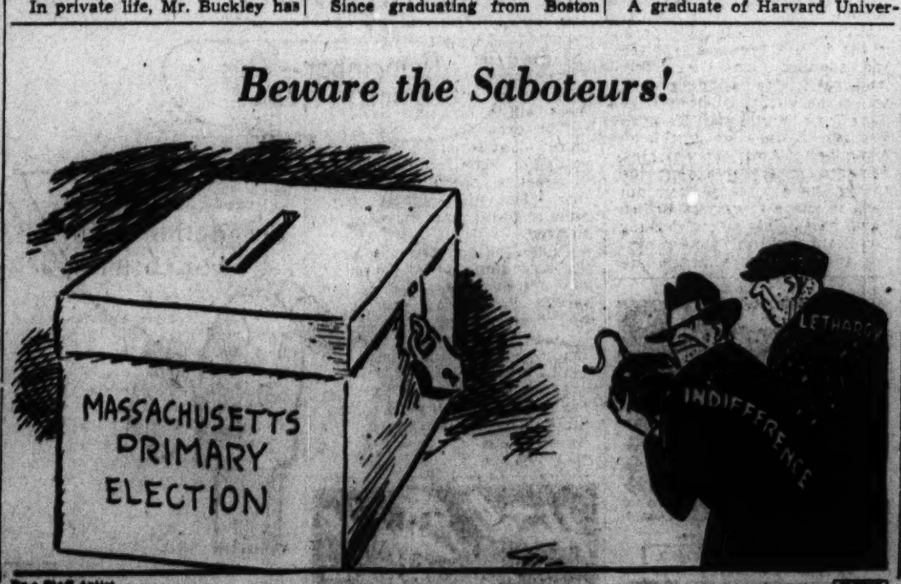
When Massachusetts' Congressional districts were reapportioned by the Republican-controlled Massachusetts Legislature in October, 1941, to reduce the number of districts from 15 to 14, drastic changes were made in the districts covering Boston.

The above map shows the present makeup of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts, which include all of Boston except Ward 18, which is part of the Thirteenth District.

The small figures designate the wards of Boston, as well as the first three wards of Somerville included in the Eleventh District. The large, shaded figures denote the Congressional districts. Also shown are the outlying communities within the districts covering Boston.

The major changes have been made in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts which are largely suburban areas.

Boston voters, knowing in what ward they reside, can quickly determine in which Congressional district they are located by consulting the map. To determine the Congressional, Councilor and legislative candidates in each ward a voter may refer to the list of candidates, separated by wards, on the opposite page.



By a Staff Artist

Duties-Powers Of Bay State's Chief Officers

With the importance of all public offices being enhanced by the war situation and its accompanying problems, voters are showing more interest in the powers and duties of major offices. Brief summaries of the duties of the State's six Constitutional officers, United States Senator, and Representatives-in-Congress are briefly presented:

Governor

The Governor is administrator of the State's business which now is spending, in one way or another, nearly $100,000,000 annually. As head of the government he controls State finance through submission of his biennial budget to the Legislature and by his exercise of his veto power over legislative action.

Biennially he presents a program of legislation to the General Court, and during a war emergency he exercises vast extraordinary powers granted to him by the Legislature.

The Governor appoints judges, numerous other major and minor State officers, subject to approval by the Executive Council.

The position carries a $10,000 annual salary.

Lieutenant Governor

His chief functions include service as President of the Executive Council, in which he casts a vote, and as Acting Governor when the Chief Executive is out of the State. Usually he holds important committee positions in the Council. His salary is $4,000 a year.

Secretary of State

The $7,000-a-year Secretary of State supervises the numerous activities of his department, including preparation of nomination papers and ballots for all State primaries and elections. His office is the chief information center of the State Government, maintaining vital statistics, caring for historical records and issuing charters to Massachusetts corporations. All bills adopted by the Legislature are engrossed in the Secretary of State's office, which also issues commissions to gubernatorial appointees.

State Treasurer

As the name of the office implies, the State Treasurer controls payments from the State Treasury, handles deposit and investment of State funds. Also bonds, notes and deeds belonging to the State are in his custody. He issues notes for money borrowed in anticipation of taxes.

The State Treasurer serves as member of the State Emergency Finance Board, Chairman of the State Board of Retirement and in other important positions. He receives $6,000 a year as Treasurer and up to $2,000 a year additional for serving on the Emergency Finance Board.

State Auditor

The State Auditor, whose salary is $6,000 a year, supervises auditing of all State Departmental accounts. The statutes require audit of 118 State accounts covering more than $80,000,000. Any prosecution required as the result of findings is carried on by other departments.

Attorney General

The Attorney General, who receives $8,000 a year, is the State's chief law officer. His duties include representing the Commonwealth, State departments and commissions in court on all civil cases involving the State. Also he prosecutes all civil suits brought by the Commonwealth and its officers and enforces proper application of all funds given to public charities.

While the Attorney General is authorized to prosecute criminal cases and to take over duties usually performed by District Attorneys, ordinarily he leaves such cases to the latter officials. He renders advisory opinions on questions of law to the Governor, department heads, and the Legislature.

United States Senator

The fact that United States Senator elected this year may be in office when the present war comes to an end makes the 1942 choice of particular importance. Treaties made by the President must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate to become effective. Thus members elected this year may have a major part in peace treaty making and in postwar plans for international co-operation for peace.

A two-thirds vote in the Senate also must be obtained on all Presidential appointments to judicial, ambassadorial, and other important positions. The Senate also tries all United States impeachment cases, in addition to exercising the usual legislative function of acting on bills presented for consideration. A Senator receives a $10,000 annual salary.

Representative-in-Congress

While the Senate tries impeachment cases, the House has sole authority to impeach.

All measures for raising revenue originate in the House of Representatives, although the Senate may propose amendments as in other legislatures. The House and Senate act on various legislative measures. The salary of a Representative is $10,000 a year.

Read The Christian Science Monitor. 1 month $1; 1 year $13.

Candidates for Congressional Offices Reveal Their Stand on War Issues

League of Women Voters Asks Questions

To aid Massachusetts voters in determining their choices among various candidates for the all-important Congressional posts at the September 15 primaries, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters sent a questionnaire to each Congressional candidate.

Answers from Senatorial and local Representative-in-Congress candidates to questions regarding measures primary toward winning the war and the part the United States should play in post-war reconstruction are presented to give some indication as to their thinking along these lines. The questions and answers follow:

Question No. 1

"What measures do you regard as primary in the winning of the war?"

United States Senator

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly (R): "The United States must continue at an accelerating rate to put itself on a completely military basis. Modern war extends from the machine shop to the battlefield and one cannot function properly without the other."

Courtenay Crocker of Boston, President, Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association (R): "A. Our all-out effort in co-operation with United Nations. B. Having our people and all people know that this time we intend to stay in and help win the peace. We shall not be prepared for every sacrifice unless we know that we are fighting for freedom and peace."

Representative Joseph E. Casey of Clinton (D): "The chief measure is to get behind the Commander-in-Chief and present a unified front and not allow ourselves to be weakened by internal dissatisfaction and bickering."

Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, former Executive Councilor (D): "Action, action and again action. I don't like to say, of course, that the Secretarys of war and navy haven't prosecuted the war as it ought to have been prosecuted because perhaps they have done the best they could but the people hereabout want us to go forward attacking, attacking, attacking."

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston (D): "Willingness on the part of everyone from the President down to seek the advice and co-operation of those in a position to give it. No hesitancy to fire anyone who shows incompetency from the highest to the lowest."

Joseph Lee of Boston, former member of the School Committee (D): "Mobilizing democracy. Mobilizing American production. Mobilizing the right of indivduals to negotiate freely for useful employment. In short, dropping wage-freezing, rationing, price-freezing, priorities, and subsidies. These are totalitarian measures. They get tangled in their own feet. Thev debase the dollar because you are not free to negotiate a dollar's worth of value, in either your employment or your purchases—destroying the concert of free individuals as employed by Uncle Sam or each other in productive war effort."

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Charles Ellsworth Hasen (R) of Boston: "Unity, production, specialized skill, and aggressive prosecution are the primary requisites; with unity the dominating factor, without which the others cannot function effectually. But total unification of all branches of effort, both of our own and that of our allies, co-ordinating our combined resources of strength, will create a power absolutely irresistible."

Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (R): "A. The selection of proper leadership and ruthless weeding out of incompetents. B. Simple statements to the American public as to what they are asked to sacrifice and why. C. Complete rejection of selfish pleas by special pressure groups. D. Elimination of all religious and racial prejudices. E. Discipline among high civilian government officials."

Matthew Luce, Jr., of Brookline (R): "On the domestic side, drastic economy and all measures looking to national unity. On the international side, full support of the Commander-in-Chief."

Mrs. Helen Moran Arata of Newton (D): "I believe in the full prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion with a just and lasting peace."

William A. Carey of Boston, City Councilor (D): No answer.

Charles H. Dillworth of Boston (D): "Back the President of the United States as he is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed forces. Sustain consumer business and civilian business, so people can pay for war."

Frank B. Howland of Boston (D): "Making it mandatory that each man and woman shall be obliged to do their share; that labor and capital shall not be allowed to hamstring vital war needs; that a fair profit to all, and nothing more, shall be a law to govern these two groups; that more practical men shall be added to the War Council, so as to balance the many theoretical minds that now control and are conducting the war."

Thomas A. Moran of Boston (D): "To retain and improve wherever possible the high morale now existent in the country today; to eliminate interference with leadership in the several fields and to show the world the soul of a country strained toward an honest triumph."

Eleventh District

Vincent Mottola of Boston (R): "Unity and willingness on the part of everyone to sacrifice everything to win."

Representative Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge (D): "1. Victory in arms: I am no military and naval expert, but as an amateur student I believe in ever-greater emphasis on our air forces. 2. More thorough conversion of industry. 3. The maintaining of economic balance and the prevention of inflation through more widespread rationing and more effective price control. 4. The maintaining of our democratic methods and principles."

Former Governor James M. Curley of Boston (D): "United action upon the part of the United Nations at home and abroad."

J. Ralph Granara of Boston (D): No answer.

Twelfth District

Francis P. O'Neill of Boston (R): No answer.

Representative John W. McCormack of Boston (D): "I think the most effective measure, and primary in the winning of the war, is that the United Nations take the offensive against the Axis Nations just as soon as is possible, but that the United Nations take the offensive only when we are fully prepared. We should follow the judgment and accept the judgment of our military and naval leaders as to the direction such an offensive must take at the proper time.

"I feel that the Congress should appropriate the funds necessary to conduct the war; should delegate the powers necessary to the Commander in Chief and our military and naval leaders to meet any war emergency which might arise. Germany, Japan and Italy will not wait until Congress acts. Congress must give to those charged with the responsibilities of conducting the war all powers necessary to that end."

John J. Concannon of Boston (D): No answer.

Joseph A. O'Bryan of Boston (D): No answer.

Question No. 2

"What role do you believe the United States should play in the postwar reconstruction period?"

United States Senator

Senator Lodge (R): "The United States should co-operate with other nations to the limit of its capabilities. It must maintain an Army and Navy sufficiently large so that its capabilities will be sufficient to implement its policies. I stand on the program advocated by Wendell Willkie and adopted by the Republican National Committee last winter."

Mr. Crocker (R): "A strong United States should use its fullest strength and highest idealism to co-operate with other nations to build an organization of all free peoples, whatever it be called, which shall provide (1) for mutual protection against aggression; (2) for periodic meetings at which all matters involving the common good can be discussed and acted upon; (3) for a court to decide disputes which have become acute; (4) for an International Police Force to prevent aggression and (5) for an International Labor Office to promote the welfare of labor throughout the world."

Representative Casey (D): "I believe the United States should play the leading role in the post-war reconstruction period. We should co-operate with our allies in setting up permanent machinery to insure world peace."

Mr. Coakley (D): "The peace which is bound to be in our hands is more important, if possible, even than the war. We've got to see that this is the last war—not to say so, but do it—for the benefit of the entire decent people of the world."

Mr. Fitzgerald (D): "The United States will be about the only nation who can give real help in the postwar reconstruction period. I am not fool enough to say that we can get together people of 100 different nationalities—who speak 100 different languages and believe in a hundred different religions and get them all to think alike, but it will be our job to help the world back to normalcy and with this thought in mind work together toward this end."

Mr. Lee (D): "The United States after the war should become a member of the League of Nations or other equivalent association and tribunal of nations. Already—without membership in the League of Nations—we have sent huge armies to 30 different parts of the world, 10 times as much as the League of Nations would ever have called on us to do. If we are today participating in world affairs as a matter of fact, we should have the advantage of a representative federation of nations, where we can make our interest for peaceful commerce effective by orderly processes of deliberation."

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Mr. Hazen (R): "The United States should take a leading role, as befits her standing among nations. In the name of Christian brotherhood we should assist other nations, so far as practicable, in the process of rehabilitation, not forgetting that our first duty is to our own. Yet all will be futile unless this barbarous butchery of mankind called 'war' is banished forever from the earth. This can and must be done."

Representative Herter (R): "First: Act as the principal source of relief in foodstuffs and manufactured goods so as to avoid chaos and assist reconstruction. Second: With the knowledge that the threat of war anywhere in the world is a threat to the United States, join in such international organization or organizations as may help in solving international controversies. Third: Take a leading part in the organization of a police force sufficiently strong to frighten potential aggressors."

Mr. Luce (R): "Dominant role."

Mrs. Arata (D): "I do not see how any candidate can honestly say at this time what we should do about the postwar period because we do not know what conditions we will face in the war-torn countries. What we say we will do now may not fit the situation at all."

Mr. Carey (D): No answer.

Mr. Dillworth (D): "International co-operation with nations whose purpose is to allow and uphold personal liberty, the right to teach religion, the right to worship, the right to work, the right to a decent standard of living, the right to security from illness and want in old age."

Mr. Howland (D): "There has been a major war every 25 years for the past 1,900 years. Let us follow through this time and at least lengthen the period of peace. To do this we must participate in any and all media that will aid in bringing about a just and lasting peace. A world court will have to be established; police duties will be the lot of all the Allied Powers, including the United States."

Mr. Moran (D): "Our only effort at this time should be toward winning the war and returning our sons and husbands to their families as soon as may be. No one can or should anticipate what may be best for our country in the postwar period. There can be no facts now upon which a conclusion can be predicated."

Eleventh District

Mr. Mottola (R): "After the war is won by the Allied Nations, I strongly believe that the United States of America should take a leading part in promoting and maintaining peace, based on international law and good will, and the primary objective should be that all nations, large or small, shall be guaranteed respect and protection and afforded equal opportunities to share the blessings of intellectual liberty and economic security founded upon the time-worn adage of 'live and let live,' as enunciated by the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941."

Representative Eliot (D): "We must play our part, as the equal of other nations, in the renewal of world trade and enforcement of peace."

Mr. Curley (D): "The leading role—since without America the war would have been lost long ago."

Twelfth District

Mr. O'Neill (R): No answer.

Representative McCormack (D): "It is my opinion that every practical effort should be made to establish some kind of international machinery, implemented by policing, sanctions, or other steps, or a combination of them, to assure future permanent peace. If someing is not done, the pain and suffering of this period, other than for our self preservation—which is all-important—will have been in vain.

"Unless some machinery to assure permanent peace is established, and this cannot be done without the participation of the United States, the strong probabilities are that the peace will only be for a short time, until another generation has grown up to be of a fighting age. I believe the post war period will require the leadership of men of vision, men of great courage to accomplish this all-important objective.

"The same old efforts of false isolationism of 20 years ago will be again brought forth and discussed, the appeal to class hatreds will be made in an effort to divide our country. Thus I believe it will necessitate men of great courage to fight against such factions so that some kind of international machinery to bring about a permanent peace will be set up so that our future generations might live in peace.

"I sincerely believe the United States must play an important part in this agency and must assist the unfortunates of other countries and in the economic reconstruction of the world."

Mr. Concannon (D): No answer.

Mr. O'Bryan (D): No answer.

Bay State Primaries Sept. 15

Sept. 15 is primary day in Massachusetts!

On that day Massachusetts voters will choose party nominees for United States Senator, one of whom will undoubtedly take part in drafting the kind of peace to follow this war, for he will be in office for six years. Likewise he will help determine the United States' part in postwar moves to guarantee continuation of peace.

Voters, on that same day, will nominate party candidates for 14 Representative-in-Congress posts—of prime importance in the conduct of the war, in domestic policies to combat inflation, and to further national conversion to war production.

Relegated to the political background because of the obvious importance of the Congressional elections in the war effort, the campaigns for major State offices are still important inasmuch as from the nominees will be chosen the men to lead the Commonwealth through its greatest administrative crisis.

From Governor to State Legislator those candidates chosen this year will have a part in keeping the State an effective part of the war machine and in maintaining necessary governmental services during the war.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, with its affiliated local organizations, is one of several civic groups endeavoring to convince the voters of the importance of casting their ballots in the primaries as well as in the elections. The Christian Science Monitor is co-operating in this effort by publishing on these pages answers to a questionnaire submitted to all candidates for United States Senator and to candidates for Representative-in-Congress in the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional districts, centered in Greater Boston.

Political leaders invariably expect a light vote in the primaries, light even in comparison to the usual light-balloting primaries.

Those interested in preservation of democracy, however, stress that voting in the present crisis is one way of proving the value of democracy and of working with the system we are fighting to protect and continue.

Seven Candidates Out for District Attorney

Suffolk County is in the midst of a sharp contest for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, with six candidates seeking to gain the post from William J. Foley, District Attorney, who is seeking a fourth term.

On the Sept. 15 primary day, Suffolk County voters will also renominate Arthur W. Sullivan, Register of Probate and Insolvency, who has no opposition in either the Democratic or Republican parties. In addition, no Republican is seeking the District Attorney nomination in this heavily Democratic territory. The Suffolk County Democratic nominations are always tantamount to election.

The following biographical sketches are presented to aid the voters in making their choices:

District Attorney

William J. Foley (D)

Mr. Foley is now completing his fourth four-year term as District Attorney, having first been elected in 1926.

A graduate of Boston University Law School in 1908, Mr. Foley has had a long political career, starting in 1915 when he began his first term as member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives where he served through 1918. In 1919 and 1920 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. In 1921 and 1922 he was a member of the Executive Council.

Clement A. Norton (D)

Chairman of the Boston School Committee, Mr. Norton is holder of five college degrees, obtained by attending night classes at Boston University and Suffolk University. Among these degrees are Master of Education and Master of Business Science, both of which he received at Boston University.

For 15 years Mr. Norton has been Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier. To gain this position he won a competitive civil service examination. Previously he had started at the Pier as a clerk 10 years before.

He served five two-year terms in the Boston City Council, his oratory and activity making him a leader in the Council. He has traveled widely through Europe, writing extensively of his findings.

John Philip White (D)

Mr. White graduated from Northeastern University Law School in 1917 and from the Officer Material School, Harvard University, in 1918. A practicing attorney in Boston, Mr. White served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1935 through 1940.

For four years he was a member of the important Legislative Committee on Judiciary. Also he was a member of the special recess commission which investigated the district court system. He has been counsel for the Boston Police Relief Association since 1922.

Benjamin F. Chesky (D)

Mr. Chesky is making his first campaign for public office. A graduate of George Washington University, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree, and of Yale University, where he gained his master's degree, Mr. Chesky has been practicing law in Boston for 26 years.

Michael J. Horan (D)

A graduate of Suffolk Law School in 1911, Mr. Horan has been a practicing attorney since that time. Although he has never held public office, this is not his first attempt to gain election to office. Twice he has unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for Registrar of Probate and Insolvency in Suffolk County, in 1934 and 1938.

Arthur Illman (D)

For 23 years Mr. Illman has been practicing law in Boston. He graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1918. Elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1918, Mr. Illman has run for no other public office.

Edward A. O'Donnell (D)

Mr. O'Donnell is an active trial lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1936. In 1931 he was graduated from Suffolk Law School. Mr. O'Donnell has never run previously for public office.

Register of Probate and Insolvency

Arthur W. Sullivan (D)

Mr. Sullivan is completing his 18th year in the $6,500-a-year post as Register of Probate and Insolvency. Mr. Sullivan started working in the Register's office when he was 17 years old, working up until he became Register.

Duties of Various State Offices

Party nominees for State Senator and State Representative will be chosen by the Massachusetts voters when they go to the polls on Sept. 15, primary day, to also nominate candidates for the more important national and state positions.

Like the United States Senate, the Massachusetts Senate tries all State impeachment cases brought by the House. It can initiate any legislation except appropriations measures.

In conjunction with the House, the Senate can override a gubernatorial veto by a two-thirds vote.

The House of Representatives originates all appropriations bills, receives from the Governor his biennial budget. Inasmuch as the budget goes first to the House Committee on Ways and Means for exhaustive study and report, this Committee is one of the most powerful groups in the Legislature.

Listing of Party Candidates by Wards Is Prepared for Boston Voters for the Sept. 15 Primaries

To enable Boston voters to determine at a glance the candidates seeking party nominations for Representative in Congress, Executive Councilor, and State Senator and Representative at the Sept. 15 primaries, the following list has been prepared by wards. Once the voter knows in what ward he resides, he can determine, by consulting the list, the various candidates in his ward.

In the chart, the City in which a candidate resides is mentioned only when it is other than Boston. Party enrollment is signified by (R) Republican or (D) Democratic only when the candidate is running for nomination in a party other than that in which he is enrolled.

In each Representative District, the number of candidates to be nominated in each party is denoted by a figure:

Ward 1

Representative in Congress

Eleventh District

Republican—Vincent Mottola.

Democratic—Representative Thomas H. Eliot, Cambridge; former Gov. James M. Curley; J. Ralph Granara.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Republican—J. Wallace Mahony, former Revere School Committeeman and former City Solicitor.

Democratic—Robert E. Bigney, former State Senator and Representative; Thomas F. Daley; John I. Fitzgerald, former State Senator and former President Boston City Council; James A. Manion, Chelsea Alderman eight years; John E. Kerrigan, former State Senator, former President Boston City Council; Lewis J. McCarrigle; Alfred J. Moore, former State Representative; Gerald M. O'Brien; John J. Sawtelle; Alexander F. Sullivan, former State Representative.

State Senator

Second Suffolk District

Republican—Lawrence J. Bushnell.

Democratic—State Senator Robert L. Lee; Charles O. Haddad; Francis W. Irwin, former State Representative, former Boston City Councilor; Joseph A. Langone, Jr., former State Senator; Michael LoPresti; Joseph Russo, City Councilor; John F. Sheehan, former State Representative.

State Representative (2)

First Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative Enrico Cuppucci; State Representative Susan E. Dewing; Darrel F. Henry; George L. Ratis; Daniel Santos; Thomas F. Coffey, Jr.; Anthony N. Cussi; Warren F. Foster; John Cohen; Emmett J. Kelly; Albert Young Magnolias; Francis V. Matera; Saverio L. Pellegrini, unenrolled; Joseph A. Sapienza; Frederick Stefano.

Ward 2

Representative in Congress

Eleventh District

Same as Ward 1.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as Ward 1.

State Senator

Second Suffolk District

Same as Ward 1.

State Representative (2)

Second Suffolk District

Republican—David Thompson.

Democratic—State Representative James P. McDevitt; Jeremiah Francis Brennan; David M. Cleary; Robert Dinsmore, former State Representative; Timothy J. Garvin; John F. Gilmore; John J. Harrigan; Harold F. Lee; John A. McCarthy; William J. Nice; Joseph Michael Sasso; David Thompson (R); Michael Welch.

Ward 3

Representative in Congress

Eleventh District

Same as in Ward 1.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Second Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Representative (2)

Third Suffolk District

Republican—Edward Lowell Davis; Wallace Garber; James I. Yoffa.

Democratic—State Representative Edmund E. Capodilupo; State Representative George T. Lanigan; John Abramo, unenrolled; Dominic Agrippino; Richard Bolger; Marshall Benjamin Darens, unenrolled; Edward Lowell Davis (R); Joseph F. X. Doherty; Edward McLaughlin; Edward J. McTiernan; Gabriel Francis Piemonte; Charles A. Uva; Edward P. Widronsk, unenrolled.

Ward 4

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Republican—Charles Ellsworth Hasen; State Representative Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House; Matthew Luce, Jr., Brookline.

Democratic—Helen Moran Arata, Newton; William A. Carey, Boston City Councilor; Charles H. Dillworth; Frank B. Howland; Thomas A. Moran.

Executive Councilor

Third District

Republican—Executive Councilor Frank A. Brooks, Concord; Marian Clarke Nichols; Pamagust E. Paulson, Lowell; James F. Ready, Lowell.

Democratic—William F. A. Graham

State Senator

Third Suffolk District

Republican—Arthur W. Adams; James Pierce Blake; A. Frank Foster, Boston City Councilor; State Representative Charles J. Imbo.

Democratic—John J. Connors; A. Frank Foster (R), Boston City Councilor; John R. Stevens (R).

State Representative (2)

Fourth Suffolk District

Republican—State Representative Perlie Dyar Chase; John D. Brown; Harry Roberts; Frank J. Hodden; George M. Romanos.

Democratic—Rita A. Moylan; George M. Romanos (R).

Ward 5

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Third District

Same as in Ward 4.

State Senator

Third Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 4.

State Representative (2)

Fifth Suffolk District

Republican—John H. Bundy (D); Eliot W. Dennett, unenrolled; Henry M. Landeman; Henry L. Lenahan; Stuart C. Lund; Henry L. Shattuck, former State Representative, former Boston City Councilor.

Democratic—John H. Bundy; George L. Pappas.

Ward 6

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Republican—Francis P. O'Neill.

Democratic—Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader; John J. Concannon, former State Representative; Joseph A. O'Bryan, former Boston City Councilor.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fourth Suffolk District

Republican—Albert B. Brencks.

Democratic—State Senator Leo J. Sullivan; Edward C. Carroll, former State Senator; Mary J. Connolly.

State Representative (2)

Sixth Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative John E. Flaherty; State Representative John E. Powers; John F. McCarthy, John W. Toomey; John B. Wenzler, former State Representative.

Ward 7

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fourth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 6.

State Representative (2)

Seventh Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative Richard A. Kelly; State Representative Patrick J. McDonough; Owen Gallagher, former State Representative; Elizabeth Ann Montgomery.

Ward 8

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fourth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 6.

State Representative (1)

Eighth Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—Domenic Crosti; Domenico Cucurullo; Ernest W. Dullea, former State Representative; George P. Tobin.

Ward 9

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fifth Suffolk District

Republican—Malcolm L. Weymouth.

Democratic—State Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Senate Democratic Floor Leader; Edward J. Dalton; State Representative Thomas Francis McCready; Malcolm L. Weymouth (R).

State Representative (1)

Ninth Suffolk District

Republican—Laurence Banks; Maurice L. Smith.

Democratic—State Representative Francis William Nyhan; Laurence Banks (R); John Raymond Buckley; Harold E. Crosby; Denunis P. Glynn; Ernest G. Kellher, unenrolled; Lawrence Kellett; Herbert S. McClutchy; Michael R. Murphy; John P. Sullivan.

Ward 10

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fifth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 9.

State Representative (1)

Tenth Suffolk District

Republican—Charles H. McGee.

Democratic—State Representative Vincent Mannering; Timothy J. McInerney; Alfred J. Smith; John E. Sullivan; William J. Walsh.

Ward 11

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fifth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 9.

State Representative (1)

Eleventh Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—Thomas Francis Carty; Frederick R. Harvey, Jr.; John F. Mulvee; Arthur D. Murphy.

Ward 12

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Second District

Republican—Executive Councilor Clayton L. Haver; William Shaw McCallum, Dedham; Rudolph B. Thornton.

Democratic—Samuel George Thorner, former Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County.

State Senator

Sixth Suffolk District

Republican—Benjamin Gargill; State Senator Harry Kalus (D.); Charles I. Taylor, Boston City Councilor (D).

Democratic—William F. Burke; Edward P. Cunningham; John H. Fitzgerald; Maurice M. Goldman, former Boston City Councilor, former Assistant Attorney General; State Representative Harry Kalus; Charles I. Taylor, Boston City Councilor.

State Representative (2)

Twelfth Suffolk District

Republican—Harold Cohen (D.); George W. Gold; Paul A. Goldstein; George Greene; Julius L. Sodekson (D).

Democratic—Harold Cohen; Florence E. Cook; Paul A. Goldstein (R); George Greene (R); John E. Harris; Herman Leventhal; Julius L. Sodekson; William H. Stewart.

Ward 13

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fourth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 6.

State Representative (2)

Thirteenth Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative Gerald F. Scally; William C. Ellis; Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr., Boston City Councilor; Leo J. Morrissey; Albert J. Murphy; Vincent P. O'Brien; Ralph M. Porter.

Ward 14

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Second District

Same as in Ward 12.

State Senator

Sixth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 12.

State Representative (2)

Fourteenth Suffolk District

Republican—Joel L. Miller; Hyman Rutgeld; Joseph L. Shaw, unenrolled; Eva G. Silva (D).

Democratic—State Representative Charles Kaplan; State Representative Charles Miller; Samuel Kofman; Wilfred S. Mirsky; Joseph L. Shaw, Eva G. Silva; Joseph Weiner.

Ward 15

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Seventh Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Senator Joseph L. Murphy; Joseph H. Anderson; Albert L. Fish, former Boston City Councilor; Carlton H. Hubbard.

State Representative (2)

Fifteenth Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative John Henry Carroll; State Representative George E. Mitchell, Jr.; Frank J. Donnellan; Thomas F. Reilly.

Ward 16

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as in Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Seventh Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 15.

State Representative (2)

Sixteenth Suffolk District

Republican—Ernest L. Schultz.

Democratic—State Representative Philip McMorrow; John J. Kearns; Edward J. Mulligan; Nelson E. Pidgeon.

Ward 17

Representative in Congress

Twelfth District

Same as Ward 6.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as Ward 1.

State Senator

Seventh Suffolk District

Same as Ward 15.

State Representative (2)

Seventeenth Suffolk District

Republican—John J. Cahill, unenrolled; Richard Kiddle; Ralph L. Luke.

Democratic—State Representative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan; State Representative John J. Trey, Jr., House Democratic Floor Leader John J. Cahill, unenrolled; John T. Gibbons; Henry D. Kelley; William J. O'Malley; James Hoar Powers.

Ward 18

Representative in Congress

Thirteenth District

Republican—Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.

Democratic—Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton; Francis H. Foy Quincy; Alfred Crow; Leo A. Reardon.

Executive Councilor

Second District

Same as in Ward 12.

State Senator

Sixth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 12.

State Representative (2)

Eighteenth Suffolk District

Republican—William C. Allen, unenrolled; Herbert G. White (D).

Democratic—State Representative Michael Paul Feeney; State Representative John T. Paddan; William C. Allen, unenrolled; George J. Green; William E. Sammartino, unenrolled; Anna C. Shannon; Herbert G. White.

Ward 19

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Fourth District

Same as in Ward 1.

State Senator

Fifth Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 9.

State Representative (2)

Nineteenth Suffolk District

Republican—None.

Democratic—State Representative Paul J. McCarty, Daniel F. Blake; Robert G. Connolly; Paul G. Curley; John M. Tobin.

Ward 20

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Second District

Same as in Ward 12.

State Senator

Norfolk and Suffolk District

Republican—State Senator Richard S. Bowers, Brookline.

Democratic—None.

State Representative (3)

Twentieth Suffolk District

Republican—State Representative Eric A. Nelson; Philip C. Burr; John R. Yates.

Democratic—State Representative Edmond J. Donlan; State Representative James L. Vallely; George M. Fitzgerald; Roderick L. O'Handly; William F. Sullivan.

Ward 21

Representative in Congress

Tenth District

Same as in Ward 4.

Executive Councilor

Third District

Same as in Ward 4.

State Senator

Third Suffolk District

Same as in Ward 4.

State Representative (2)

Twenty-first Suffolk District

Republican — State Representative Charles D. Driscoll (D); State Representative Louis Lobel; Frank E. Brown; David R. Ovans; Louis J. Snyder.

Democratic—State Representative Charles D. Driscoll; State Representative Louis Lobel (R); Jacob Stone.

Ward 22

Representative in Congress

Eleventh District

Same as in Ward 1.

Executive Councilor

Third District

Same as in Ward 4.

State Senator

Middlesex and Suffolk District

Republican—Benjamin J. Bowen, former Newton Alderman; Hans Lundstrom, Newton; Thomas E. Morahan, Newton, unenrolled.

Democratic—Hans W. Lundstrom, Newton (R); Thomas E. Morahan unenrolled, Newton.

State Representative (2)

Twenty-second Suffolk District

Republican—Charles R. Chaplin.

Democratic — State Representative Charles J. Artesani; State Representative Jeremiah D. W. Crowley; Thomas Josepa Tuohy; William J. Walsh, Jr.

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Supplies for Allied Forces A Cause of Meat Rationing

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3—Pork for Russia, bacon for Britain, roasts for fighting men—and steaks for defense workers—that is why the American family faces meat rationing and meatless days.

Thirty-five per cent of the bacon put up by Swift and Company is now going to Great Britain in cans, newspaperwomen were told during a National Association of Manufacturers tour of war plants.

To Russia American packers are now sending fat cured pork, smoked pork, canned sausage and other meat products that will keep well during long journeys. They are also getting ready for large Government orders of dehydrated meat for Russia.

Feeding American soldiers in far corners of the earth and catering to the eating habits of the United Nations has taught the American meat industry new tricks that may eventually benefit the housewife.

Ham designed for overseas shipment has a heavier cure than the type the American housewife is accustomed to buy at the corner grocery. For the British, the American packers are using a large amount of borax as a preservative since that is the way they have always been accustomed to having meat preserved. The British were first scornful of American bacon because it contains more fat than they are used to, but they have continued to buy it, leading American packers to hope that they have developed a real British market for canned American bacon that will carry over after the war.

Shipping Space Saved

At the present time beef is shipped to the armies abroad in boneless form, quick frozen and packaged in 50-pound cartons. This new method means a 30 per cent saving in shipping weight and a 60 per cent saving in bulk over regular carcass shipping. The bones are kept by the company and the grease in them used for soap and edible fats.

The newest wrinkle in preservation is dehydrated meat, which does not need refrigeration for long ocean voyages. A single ship filled with dehydrated meat will contain all the meat content of the fresh meat it took 10 ships to carry in World War I.

In research directed by H. H. McKee, assistant general superintendent of Swift and Company, both dehydrated beef and pork have been developed. The Swift plant in the Chicago stockyards is now working on the first government order for 80,000 pounds of beef.

Much like grapenuts in appearance, but softer, the dehydrated meat can either be eaten as it comes from the package or can be used with water to make meat loaf, patties, hash or any other type of dish in which ground meat is used.

Market After War

Swift and Company, which plans to take out patents on its process but make it available to other meat companies during the war emergency, is confident that the housewife will take to the new product when she gets a chance at it after the war.

While it may not look as appetizing as a steak and the price may seem high because of its concentrated form, its inventors feel the convenience of having a package of dehydrated meat on the pantry shelves will appeal to the housewife. It will also have a sale, they believe, among campers and other consumers looking for large nourishment in small bulk.

Dehydration is accomplished by precooking fresh cubed beef, grinding it into fine particles, and drying it slowly and evenly. Drying is done in a large rotary machine into which heated air is blown.

Gum guaiac, taken from the gum of a tropical tree, is being used in dehydrated pork to keep the high percentage of fat from spoiling.

Rationing a Surprise

Announcement of meat rationing plans from Washington came as something of a surprise to plant officials here who had predicted it would come next summer when an unlimited demand for meat from the United Nations and from high paid workers in this country would run the country into a more serious seasonal shortage than is being felt this year. The present shortage is expected to be eased in a few weeks.

With price ceilings in effect at the meat market but not on livestock, meat packers have been operating at a financial loss for about eight weeks this summer. Help has been promised from Washington in the form of livestock ceilings.

Despite the present fats and grease-collection campaign, a real fats shortage is not expected by the packers for at least a year.

If the present campaign, lagging in many localities, falls flat it will be the housewife and not the United Nations munitions that will suffer, Swift officials explained. With Russia and Britain needing large amounts of glycerine for explosives, the United Nations will find a way to ship it to them, even at the expense of civilian lard and soap production, they predicted.

Fat Objective

Aim of the fats collection is to extract the glycerine from fat drippings that the housewife would ordinarily throw away. She is not expected to sell her drippings and then buy lard for frying. Meat dealers who are buying drippings from housewives for 4 or 5 cents a pound will turn it into central collection depots when it will go to grease plants for separation of the glycerine, needed by Britain and Russia for explosives. Glycerine is now a key raw material source for American explosives.

Meat packers are making extra close fat trimmings at the packing house now in order to conserve for glycerine.

Even dogs and cats are to benefit by the new wartime wrinkles in meat packing. Cut off from the use of tin cans, Swift and Company has developed a new dehydrated dog food.

Plant officials describe dehydrated dog food as a meat conservation measure, pointing out that such a preparation is made from meat little in demand for human consumption. If it were not available, they say, pet-owners would be drawing on shortened supplies of hamburger and other edible cuts, thus reducing supplies for the United Nations.

Bond Breakfast Of $54,048,500

By the Associated Press

A breakfast at which $54,048,500 in bond pledges was reported in New York, opening the motion picture industry's drive to sell $1,000,000,000 of war bonds in the United States this month.

The breakfast, attended by 200 movie industry executives and theater operators, was held at the home of Stanton Griffis, executive Board Chairman of Paramount Pictures.

A group of stars, including Charles Laughton, Ray Bolger, Ann Rutherford and Virginia Gilmore, also aided in the launching of a New York to Niagara Falls "bondmobile," at which each purchaser of a bond was allowed to give a motorless car containing Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini in effigy, a short push toward its eventual destination—a plunge over Niagara Falls.

It took the purchase of $2,500 in bonds to push the car from the Battery to City Hall Park.

In Philadelphia, Philadelphia businessmen spent $4,547,350 to take Hedy Lamarr to luncheon.

The price of admission to a luncheon which the brunette screen star attended was a pledge to buy $5,000 or more in war bonds.

Birds of the Air Brood Their Flock



Associated Press

Coast Guard Seaplanes Protect Convoy

Squadron roars over merchant ships of an Atlantic convoy to join a Navy Blimp in patrolling the convoy's course, on the alert for hostile submarines.

Knox Reveals Drop in U-Boat Sinkings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—America's shipping situation has at last begun to show some improvement, although this betterment is still so small and of such recent origin that naval officials here are warning against any sort of optimism.

In a carefully cautious statement, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has announced that there has recently been a "rapid" drop in submarine sinkings.

At the same time, however, the Maritime Commission revealed that for the first time in many months there was an actual decrease in August of new merchant ship construction. Last month 68 new cargo vessels and tankers totaling 753,600 tons were produced as against 71 ships of 790,300 tons in July.

Although August construction was at the rate of approximately 9,000,000 deadweight tons annually, it will be necessary for new tonnage production to rise rapidly during the rest of the year if the President's goal of 8,000,000 new tons in 1942 is to be realized. A high rate during the next four months is necessary to make up for the much lower rate which existed during the first part of the year.

Land Sees Some Gain

One of the most hopeful statements on the shipping situation has come from Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, when he declared yesterday that American shipyard production "is slowly but surely getting the edge on Axis submarine activity."

Despite the statements of Secretary Knox and Admiral Land officials here caution against overoptimism for the future. They point out that the drop in sinkings has been of short duration and that it may well be only temporary.

The records of the past several years show that submarine sinkings have consistently fallen off during fall and winter, only to begin again with new success in the spring. While the Germans seem to encounter added difficulties, perhaps because of the lengthening nights, during this time of the year, Washington is not at all sure that the Allies are about to enjoy even temporary respite from the U-boat campaign.

Although August sinkings were apparently only about half those suffered during several previous months, they were, nevertheless, far higher than the Allied war effort can afford. It is noteworthy that the Navy Department is making no rosy predictions.

Cautioning newspapermen not to make his statements sound "too optimistic," Secretary Knox said that while sinkings have dropped rapidly, "the minute you make it tough for them (the German U-boats) they hunt another scene of operations.

Problem Not Yet Solved

"The problem is not by any means solved. It will be a long job, if we can ever solve it, but at least it should not interfere with victory in the war."

It is believed here that the use of convoys in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States has contributed markedly to the drop in ship losses. A still further improvement is expected when the Navy has enough planes and small craft to extend the convoy system to the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy is also generous in its praise of the help being given by British patrol planes and surface craft which are now helping protect American shipping lanes. It is pointed out that in their three years of war the British inevitably have developed a measure of anti-submarine skill which the United States is only now acquiring.

Despite the slight drop in new ship construction during August, there is reason to believe that that was the first month since late winter when new construction actually exceeded losses. During August, the Navy announced only 39 attacks upon merchant ships, although it is virtually positive that this total will rise when fuller reports are received.

Although any momentary halt in the upward graph of American production is a severe disappointment to war officials in Washington, it is believed that the output of new ships in September will be markedly higher than that in August. Officials point out that all the facts are not yet known on the August situation and that it may develop that anywhere from five to 10 ships were almost finished at the end of the month and ships, which might have been added to the August total, will show up in the September record.

British War Crop Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—British shipbuilders turned out more than 500 fighting ships in 30 months—an average of about one fully equipped warship every two days—the British radio reported today.

Here are some additional production-for-victory figures recited in the broadcast, heard here by CBS:

Four and a half times as many guns being turned out this year over last . . . 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition a year for various caliber guns and 2,000,000,000 rounds for small arms . . . merchant ships complete from stem to stern 40 days after keel-laying . . . 3,000 tanks sent overseas compared with only 200 imported . . . nearly 10,000 planes sent to other fronts last year against imports of 2,000.

Archbishop Calls Gandhi's Policies 'Stab in the Back'

By Religious News Service

LONDON—Writing in a diocesan publication, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, declared civil war and anarchy would immediately result if the Indian Congress should obtain the power it demands.

The Archbishop stated that, if Mohandas K. Gandhi's policies had been successfully carried out, they would have constituted a "deadly stab in the back to the Allies at one of the most critical moments in the war."

"To change the government of India now," Dr. Garbett wrote, "would mean hopeless confusion, a grave interruption of the war effort, and worst of all, it would involve a betrayal of the interests of the Moslems and other minorities to a Hindu caucus.

"It cannot be said too often that complete and full independence will be granted directly India itself agrees upon the form of government it desires. Not even the bankruptcy in statesmanship shown by Congress leaders has changed this position."

Citizen's Children Face Leaving U. S.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—Two children of a native citizen of the United States must leave the country by Nov. 1 unless friends can have the immigration laws amended by then.

They are Karen Marie, and Hans, children of Mrs. Gace O'Neill Nansen who escaped with them from Norway after the Germans invaded that country. Their father, a Norwegian who formerly worked in a London bank, is in a German concentration camp.

The mother was born in San Diego and lost her citizenship on marriage to an alien. Subsequently she reaquired her citizenship, but it was not until seven years ago that the immigration laws were ameded to put mothers on equal footing with fathers in transmitting citizenship to children born abroad.

So, the State Department has notified Mrs. Nansen the children must leave the country before Nov. 1, the date their visitors' visas expire.

Attorney Curtis Hillyer has asked Senator Sheridan Downey to sponsor legislation authorizing admission of such children as non quota immigrants.

Prisoner Shackling Canceled by Nazis

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. Sept. 3 (AP)—The German High Command canceled today an order for the manacling of British prisoners taken at Dieppe after the British broadcast a denial that they had tied the hands of Germans captured during the attack on the French port.

The German order had been issued as a result of what was said to be a British order, seized at Dieppe, directing that German prisoners be tied to prevent destruction of their papers.

Newsreel Photo Order Is Revised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Navy Department announced that Secretary Knox had signed a new general order revising regulations for the taking of still and newsreel photographs of naval subjects.

In the past, the announcement said, officers frequently had forbidden press and newsreel photographers to take pictures when action was developing, and later the Navy itself suffered because of a lack of information which these photographs would have provided.

Under the new regulations officers are expressly directed to procure pictures rather than to forbid their being taken. The officers, however, are made responsible for seeing that confidential information does not get out in such a way as to be of aid to the enemy.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.78mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Evening, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.10mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m.) Chimes radiocast at 4 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Third Sundays (beginning Sept. 20), 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and one hour additional for British Summer Time.

Youngstown May Yield To Women's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — The huge plants in this steel region, long considered male labor's exclusive domain into which female labor could not encroach, may soon have to begin employing women workers to maintain war production.

The war vital industries in the war-important Youngstown district already have encountered an acute shortage of unskilled labor, something that was felt could not occur here, although skilled labor of all kinds has been at a premium for many months, and industrial plants have been training their own help.

Registration of women workers for employment in the Youngstown industries now is being considered by the United States Employment Service office here, said Herbert R. Weller, Manager.

He reported his office has been virtually swamped by calls from steel plants and fabricating concerns for unskilled workers, the industries asking that groups of 50 to 100 men be sent at one time. One industry which rarely used the service before, called for all the labor the office could supply and the employment manager even suggested:

"Send us even those fellows the others don't want."

Mr. Weller explained that his office was able to supply only a small part of the demand for men workers and that industries are being asked to fit in women workers wherever they can.

Because of the nature of the huge Youngstown district industries, employment statistics always showed an abnormally low employment of women workers outside of the offices. In fact, only a few smaller factories employed very many women in their factories.

However, the Taylorcraft Aviation Corporation, at near-by Alliance, which is building small airplanes for the United States Army, began employing many women workers, paying them the same rates of wages as men workers got for the same job. Officials found that the male workers did not do some jobs as efficiently as the women, so began employing even more women.

BBC Says Campaign In Russia Cost Nazis 6,000 Locomotives

LONDON, Sept. 3—In the Russian campaign, Germany has lost more than 6,000 locomotives up to date, the British radio reports.

In the cold of last winter burst boilers and pipes were the chief cause of these losses, BBC said. These facts are reported in Istanbul by experts who have returned from Germany, it was stated.

In France, on order of the German authorities, rail transportation had to be further reduced. The main reason for this is the French shortage of rolling stock. Half of it was requisitioned by the Germans or was kept in service until the axles of cars got stuck because of the lack of lubricating oil, BBC claimed.

Several hundred locomotives, which were recently requisitioned by the Germans in France to replace lost German engines, arrived at the Russian front heavily damaged by acts of sabotage, BBC stated.

Army Bomber Falls On Operational Trip

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 3 (AP)—Seven Harding Field fliers were killed Tuesday night in the crash of a twin-motored bomber on an operational mission near the State penitentiary at Angola.

Harding Field officials listed the fatalities as:

Second Lieut. Louis J. Pigoni, pilot, Oak Park, Ill.

Second Lieut. William E. Evans, co-pilot, Freeport, Ill.

Second Lieut. Norman L. Vaughn, bombardier, Logansport, Ind.

Staff Sergeant John P. Dye, radio operator, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Private First Class Wade H. Fry, engineer, Ashville, Ohio.

Private Louis H. Labertrandi, Jr., gunner, Yonkers, N. Y.

Private Eugene L. Clayton, student - bombardier, Memphis, Tenn.

Way Is Opened to Promotion In Army and Naval Air Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Increased emphasis placed by the armed services on air warfare produced today greater opportunities for leadership in both Army and Navy to officers with aviation training.

With the Navy announcing revision of its promotion system to allow selection of more airmen for advanced positions, the War Department disclosed new Army regulations giving command of the Air Force's tactical units only to Air Corps officers qualified as pilots.

Secretary Knox, announcing the new Navy promotion system yesterday, said naval officers over 57 years old this year must be examined on their physical qualifications. Those found deficient will be shifted to desk assignments or placed on the retired list though kept on active service.

The examinations, Secretary Knox indicated, would produce vacancies in the ranks of commanders, captains and admirals and open the way to replacement by airmen.

The new Army regulations, with three exceptions, limited command of tactical units of the Air Forces, posts, camps, stations, depots, schools and other commands to flying officers rated as pilots of service type aircraft who are commissioned in the air corps, and to qualified permanent generals holding pilot ratings for service types.

The exceptions are in air transport units or where the unit is equipped solely with liaison aircraft or gliders.

The regulations also open to officers, warrant officers and flight officers the ratings of Command Pilot, Senior Pilot, Pilot, Senior Balloon Pilot, Balloon Pilot, Senior Service Pilot, Service Pilot, Senior Aircraft Observer, Aircraft Observer, Technical Observer, Glider Pilot and Liaison Pilot.

Magician Makes Theater Audience Vanish and Averts Possible Panic

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 3 (AP)—Performing the new trick of "the disappearing audience," Blackstone, the magician, prevented a possible theater panic yesterday.

He was about to go on stage at the Lincoln Theater before a packed house—nearly all children—when fire broke out in an adjoining building.

It swiftly became so dangerous that Fire Chief Claude Osborne ordered the theater evacuated. Blackstone said he could handle the situation.

Striding onto the stage, the magician said: "I shall open this performance with a brand new feat—one which requires the co-operation of everyone in the audience.

"Everyone must leave the theater for a few moments while preparations are made. All right, those near the exits may leave. Walk slowly. Take your time. . . ."

Everyone left and even after they saw the fire next door many wanted to re-enter the theater to see the rest of the "brand new feat."

The fire caused damage to two adjoining shops estimated at $40,000 by the Fire Chief. The theater was not damaged appreciably.

Schwarzkopf Takes Police Post in Iran

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Sept. 3 (AP)—Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who directed the Lindbergh kidnap-murder investigation as head of the New Jersey State Police, had another big job ahead of him today, that of reorganizing the police force of Iran.

Announcement of the arrival of Colonel Schwarzkopf in Teheran, Capital of the strategically important Middle Eastern nation, was made Sept. 1. With him were two other United States Army officers, Lieut. Col. Philip T. Boone of Sea Girt, and a Captain Preston.

Colonel Schwarzkopf and his aides went to Teheran at the request of the Iranian Government, which is friendly to the United Nations. The country is a vital link in one of the Allied supply routes to Russia and has a rich oil field on the Persian Gulf.

Philippine Supplier Awaits New Command

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3 (AP)—A sea captain who got through to the fighters of Bataan Peninsula with supplies, then saw more action until his boat was torpedoed, is resting while awaiting a command to replace the ship that went down in the Pacific.

Capt. Johann W. G. Wilke and his crew were rescued after drifting 10 hours.

"Four ships set out for the Philippines, all loaded with supplies," he said of the dash to aid the men on Bataan. "Ours was the only one that arrived.

"We slipped into Gingoog Bay at Mindanao during the night. It was rainy and dark. The people didn't know whether we were friends or Japs. When they found out we were Americans, they were sure tickled to see us.

"We unloaded only during the night, slipping out to sea at daybreak to escape being seen by Japanese patrol planes. They never spotted us."

Compulsory Phase Put to War Work In Canada Plants

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Compulsory employment for persons now unemployed is provided in a joint order announced Aug. 31 by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service.

Under these orders, which became effective at midnight last night, Selective Service officers are enabled to seek to induce any worker to take more essential work than that he is now performing.

Four main points in the order are:

1. No employer may dismiss any worker and no worker may leave any job without giving seven days' notice in writing.
2. No person may seek employment and no employer may hire or interview with the intention to hire any person unless that person holds a permit to seek employment.
3. No person capable of working may remain voluntarily unemployed and any person not working full time for a period of two weeks or more can be ordered to take full-time suitable work.
4. All employers must report to employment and Selective Service offices thei rfuture labor needs and must fill their current needs through the employment office.

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The Home Forum

Dominion Status

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE furnishes many examples to show that man's God-given dominion can be proved by those who obey Him, who turn away from the evidence of the material senses to find refuge, safety, and dominion in the spiritual sense of things. The highest example of this is Christ Jesus. In the Gospels there is recorded his proof of his complete dominion over sin, sickness, death, storm, lack, distance, time.

What did he say about this wonderful power? He said clearly that it came directly from God, his Father. He is recorded as saying (John 14:10), **"The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works;"** and again (John 5:19), **"The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."** By these statements he showed that he recognized man as God's reflection, having no power or intelligence of his own apart from God, but reflecting Him in every spiritual quality. With such an acknowledgment of God's allness comes the sense of divinely bestowed dominion.

* * *

Man's dominion is set forth in Genesis (1:26): **"God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."** The Psalmist also understood something of God-given dominion, for he said of man (Psalms 8:1,6): **"O Lord our Lord, . . . thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."** We should learn to claim understandingly our God-given dominion "over all the earth," that is, over our own sense of being, over our domestic, financial, social, and business affairs. But neither of the above statements gives personal control over one's fellow men. Such a condition is foreign to real being, as revealed in the Scriptures. All belief that one should and can dominate others is an utter falsity. The beliefs of tyranny, dictatorship, personal domination, autocracy, bureaucracy, and the like, will no longer hold sway in men's hearts when mankind rises to see man's true nature as the son of God, reflecting Him and His dominion.

We can rejoice that through the teachings of Christian Science an increasing understanding of true dominion as God's gift to man is appearing for great numbers of men and women.

In consciousness of dominion is the understanding of the power and presence of divine Truth and Love. Consequently, nothing really has power to hinder its expression or exclude it from our thought. Evil in its many forms of aggression, tyranny, selfishness, may seem to becloud our realization of dominion, but such errors destroy themselves, and the true concept of dominion will continue to unfold until the real man of God's creating is universally discerned and his dominion "over all the earth" is seen to be an ever-present fact.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 565), **"The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."** This true government is not to be accomplished through aggressive compulsion, tyrannical force, false propaganda, or through mesmerizing, hypnotizing, bewitching mankind with lies and false theories. It comes only through the operation of divine Love in the hearts of men, by which they humbly acknowledge God's allness and supremacy. The rule of the Christ, Truth, reflecting the government of divine Principle, confers real dominion, entering the hearts of men quietly, tenderly, compassionately, lifting their dull and darkened thought to the light of spiritual understanding. It smooths out difficulties, quiets fear, deflates boastful aggressiveness, heals sickness and sin, unites all in one harmonious whole. When, through brotherly love, tolerance, mutual respect, consideration, kindness, honesty, unselfishness, men learn consciously to reflect divine Love, then will the Christ-idea "rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science," and man's God-given dominion will be realized.

* * *

Christian Science teaches and proves by its works of healing that the acknowledgment of God's allness and its consequent expression of divine Love bestows a power and dominion obtainable in no other way. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 517, 518): **"Divine Love blesses its own ideas, and causes them to multiply,—to manifest His power. Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is the lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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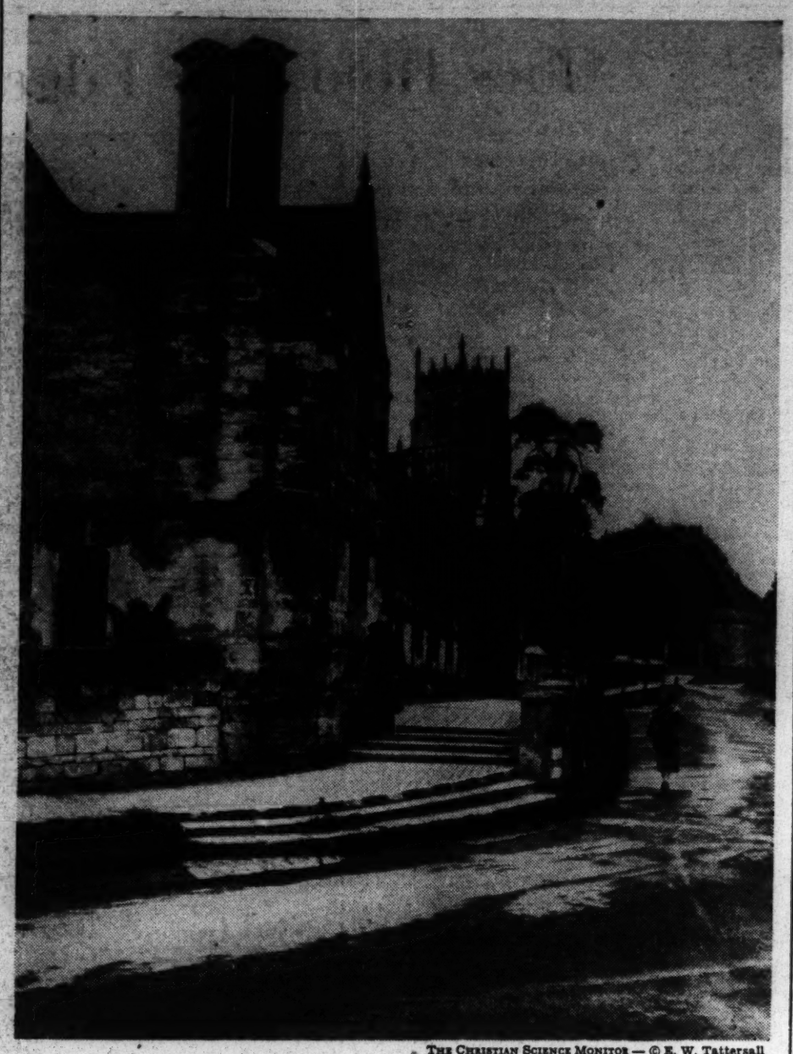
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

BY THE ALMSHOUSES, CHIPPING CAMDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THERE IS A STREET in Chipping Camden that has been called "the noblest street in England." It is long and wide, and faced on either side by houses, dating from the late fourteenth to the early eighteenth centuries, that are miracles of architecture, with their square-headed, mullioned windows, dormered gables, and ancient buttresses. If the small Cotswold town possessed nothing more than this main street it would be rich, but one has only to turn from it to find twists and corners and by-ways that satisfy the eye and rejoice the heart. Everywhere one looks one finds color: color in the native stone—pure gray, creamy yellow, and a rare purple that is peculiar to the district; color in the sun-trapped gardens brimming over with flowers; color in the roads themselves reflecting the Cotswold skies. Even the stories connected with the place are full of color, for they tell of wools and weaving, of local fairs and rich merchants, and cream-colored sheep wandering over the wold.

It was the sheep that made Camden. In the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, the Cotswold sheep, one of the oldest breeds, were reared for their wool alone. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century the town was one of the most important centers of the country's wool trade, which played so large a part in its prosperity that the Lord Chancellor of England could devise no better means of drawing attention to his high office than by sitting on a woolsack when presiding over the House of Lords.

It was sheep that caused England to build her merchant ships, and consequently her navy to protect their precious cargoes of wool on the high seas. It was sheep that made the chief wool-weaving towns so prosperous that an association of merchants, known as "The Merchants of the Staple," was formed with the object of establishing permanent markets to replace the local fairs in the towns, and it is of sheep that one thinks today when wandering round that most beautiful of Cotswold churches, the pride of Camden and a landmark for all the district round. For there, among the old monuments set up to the outstanding inhabitants, one finds a brass, dated 1401, on which William Grevil is described as "the flower of the Wool Merchants of England."

The road to the church is bordered by gabled almshouses raised on a terrace and approached by gentle steps, while a kindly hand-rail encircles the wall. There is something typical of the Cotswolds about that kindly hand-rail.

Herredømme

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

BIBELEN GIR mange eksempler på at menneskene kan få se bevis på det herredømme Gud har skjenket dem, når de adlyder Ham, vender sig bort fra de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd for å finne tilflukt, sikkerhet og herredømme i den åndelige opfatning av tilværelsen. Det høieste eksempel på dette er Kristus Jesus. I evangeliene er nedtegnet det bevis han gav på sitt fullstendige herredømme over synd, sykdom, død, storm, mangel, avstand og tid.

Hvad sa han om denne vidunderlige makt? Han sa tydelig at den kom direkte fra Gud, hans Fader. Hans ord lød (Johannes 14:10): "Faderen som blir i mig, han gjør sine gjerninger," og likeledes (Johannes 5:19): "Sønnen kan ikke gjøre noget av sig selv, men bare det han ser Faderen gjør; for det han gjør, det gjør Sønnen likeså." Ved disse erklæringer viste han at han erkjente at mennesket er Guds gjenspeiling, som ikke har nogen egen makt eller intelligens skilt fra Gud, men gjenspeiler Ham i enhver åndelig egenskap. Med en slik erkjennelse av Guds allhet kommer følelsen av guddommelig skjenket herredømme.

Menneskets herredømme fremholdes i Første Mosebok (1:26): "Gud sa: la oss gjøre mennesker i vårt billede, efter vår lignelse, og de skal råde over fiskene i havet og over fuglene under himmelen og over feet og over all jorden og over alt kryp som rører sig på jorden." Salmisten hadde også en forståelse av det herredømme Gud har skjenket, for han sa om mennesket (Salme 8:2, 7): "Herre, vår Herre, . . . du gjorde ham til hersker over dine henders gjerninger; alt la du under hans føtter." Vi skulde lære å forstå og gjøre krav på det herredømme Gud har skjenket oss "over all jorden", det vil si, over vår egen opfatning av tilværelsen, over spørsmål som vedrører våre hjem, vårt samkvem med andre mennesker, våre økonomiske forhold og våre forretningsanliggender. Men ingen av de ovenfor nevnte erklæringer gir oss rett til personlig kontroll av våre medmennesker. En slik tilstand er fremmed for den virkelige tilværelse, som det fremgår av den Hellige Skrift. Enhver forestilling om at et menneske skulde herske over andre, og kan gjøre det, er en likefrem usannhet. Forestillingene om tyranni, diktatur, personlig kontroll, autokrati, byråkrati og lignende vil ikke lenger råde i menneskenes hjerter når menneskeheten hever sig til å se at menneskets sanne natur er å være Guds sønn, som gjenspeiler Ham og Hans herredømme.

Vi kan glede oss over at som følge av Kristen Videnskaps lære tallrike skarer av menn og kvinner tilegner sig en voksende forståelse av at sant herredømme er Guds gave til mennesket.

Bevisstheten om herredømme innbefatter forståelsen av den guddommelige Sannhets og Kjærlighets makt og nærvær. Følgelig har intet i virkeligheten makt til å hindre denne bevisstheten i å gi sig uttrykk eller til å utestenge den fra våre tanker. Det onde i dets mange former for aggresjon, tyranni og selviskhet kan synes å formørke vår erkjennelse av herredømme, men slike villfarelser tilintetgjør sig selv, og den sanne opfatning av herredømme vil trede klarere og klarere frem inntil det virkelige menneske som Gud har skapt, blir alment erkjent og dets herredømme "over all jorden" sees å være en alltid nærværende kjensgjerning.

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, skriver i læreboken, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 565): "Legemliggjørelsen av den åndelige idé hadde en kort historie i vår Mesters jordiske liv; men 'det skal ikke være ende på hans kongedømme', for Kristus, Guds idé, vil til slutt styre alle nasjoner og folkeslag—bydende, absolutt og for alle tider—med guddommelig Videnskap." Dette sanne styre vil ikke opnåes gjennem aggresiv tvang, tyrannisk makt, falsk propaganda, eller gjennem å mesmerisere, hypnotisere eller forhekse menneskeheten med løgn og falske teorier. Det opnåes alene ved at den guddommelige Kjærlighet får virke i menneskenes hjerter og bringer dem til ydmykt å anerkjenne Guds allhet og overherredømme. Kristi, Sannhetens, styre, som gjenspeiler det guddommelige Prinsipps styre, skjenker virkelig herredømme, trenger rolig, kjærlig og medfølende inn i menneskenes hjerter og løfter deres sløve og formørkede tanker op til den åndelige forståelses lys. Det utjevner vanskeligheter, beroliger frykt, reduserer de aggressives pralende påstander, helbreder sykdom og synd og forener alle mennesker i ett harmonisk hele. Når menneskene gjennem broderkjærlighet, toleranse, gjensidig aktelse, hensynsfullhet, vennlighet, ærlighet og uselviskhet lærer bevisst å gjenspeile guddommelig Kjærlighet, da vil Kristus-idéen "styre alle nasjoner og folkeslag—bydende, absolutt og for alle tider—med guddommelig Videnskap", og menneskets av Gud skjenkede herredømme bli erkjent.

Kristen Videnskap lærer og beviser ved sine helbredelsesgjerninger at erkjennelsen av at Gud er alt og at som følge derav alt uttrykker den guddommelige Kjærlighet, skjenker en makt og et herredømme som ikke kan opnåes på nogen annen måte. I *Science and Health* sier Mrs. Eddy (s. 517 og 518): "Guddommelig Kjærlighet velsigner sine egne idéer, og får dem til å mangfoldiggjøre sig,—til å legge Hans makt for dagen. Mennesket er ikke skapt til å dyrke jorden. Dets fødselsrett er herredømme, ikke underkastelse. Det er herre over troen på jord og himmel,—og er selv alene underordnet sin skaper. Dette er tilværelsens Videnskap."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

At the End of the Wharf

(Lake Superior)

Here, from the wharf
Now weak and old,
The sky is more
Than half the world.

Yet many suns
Shine from the lake
That rustles like
A quiet book.

Bleached timbers, planks,
And rope-smooth piles
Half frame a group
Of far, white sails.

Above a rower
Who rests his oar,
Three gulls support
Their wings on air.

Here every thought
Becomes a dream,
And peace again
Has found a home.

WADE VAN DORE

The Ballet of the Columbines

THE ENCOUNTER was in a green, shelving bottom, not far from a diminutive stream. Among the ferns and young bracken a company of tall, white flowers suddenly emerged, clustering like a little grove. At the first glance, from several yards away, they might have passed for campion, but there was something about them which impelled a nearer look. They then stood revealed as white columbines, flowering profusely in this solitary spot. A well-known wild flower book says of the columbine that "in gardens it sports much in the form and colour of the flowers." Here, however, were the white columbines sporting in the wild; the nearest cottage garden from which they might have conveyed themselves was a good mile away; and they stood as in a jungle of their own. They were taking their pleasure, exquisitely gay, and there was visibly a meaning in the performance. It is daffodils, above all, ever since Wordsworth saw them and made us see them unforgettably in the same way, whom we imagine as dancing. But these columbines danced too; only it was a demure, sophisticated rhythm. There is an irresistible suggestion of the ballet-skirt about their pendent flowers, especially when they happen to be white. Does not their very name announce it? For no other purpose than a fairy ballet could these twenty white-skirted flowers have convened at that unlooked-for spot. Were it not for their look of dainty self-control, one would swear that the ballet they had chosen was *Giselle*, where the bewitched and white-clad maidens dance feverishly in the moonlight until they are set free.—From "A Detached Observer," by ARTHUR MCDOWALL. (New York: Oxford.)

On Being a Goatherd

WE HAD for some time been contemplating keeping a goat. Visions of lovely frothy milk for the children and of delicious cheeses for ourselves had floated before our eyes with tantalizing persistency. When, therefore, a neighbor acquired a "British Alpine" nanny and her two kids, and subsequently found it necessary to dispose of the latter, we felt that opportunity was definitely knocking at the door.

It proved one thing, however, to write a cheque for the modest amount our neighbor required for the two kids, plus a couple of ancient dog collars and two lengths of insecure picture chain; but quite another to provide for "Blackie" and "Brownie" after they had been duly taken "on the strength" of the establishment. Of grass patches whereon to tether them, there was happily no lack, as we rejoiced in a large expanse of what we called "wild garden." The trouble was that there appeared to be two conflicting schools of thought as to how long one patch should last them. We assumed that, if they were moved once or twice a day, all should be well.

"Blackie" and "Brownie," however, stoutly and unanimously maintained that, after they had nibbled off the heads of such long grasses and cow parsley plants as lay within reach, they were due for a change. If this were not forthcoming, they just gave a sharp jerk at their moorings and either snapped the chains or uprooted the croquet hoops that were doing temporary duty as stakes, and betook themselves to pastures new.

* * *

The term "pastures new" is not entirely accurate, for we soon discovered that what goats really love are roses. At the top of their form, they were able to clear a perfectly good rose bed in something under three minutes. Obviously we could not, at that rate, expect to keep them in roses indefinitely; and the mistress of the garden, indeed, was quite definite about not making the attempt. The answer lay in stouter chains, but the only others available were of such a caliber as must have been used for securing desperate characters in medieval donjons. Some difficulty was experienced in finding someone able to supply these and other requisite articles, and, when eventually put on order, a considerable time lag ensued before delivery.

In the meanwhile, however, we made the fortunate discovery that, instead of incessantly moving Mahomet to the mountain, the mountain could be brought to Mahomet. In other words, instead of rushing out to move the goatlings every half hour or so, the same purpose could be quite simply served by providing them, at far less frequent intervals, with armfuls of discarded garden greenery brought along by way of votive offerings.

* * *

The next problem was somewhere to house them at night or in wet weather; for goats, it seems, don't like getting their feet wet. "We'll just put them anywhere." Thus airily was the problem disposed of. But, when we got down to it, we found that we were lamentably lacking in suitable "anywheres."

It was finally decided to appropriate the pony's shed for a goat stable, until a proper one could be knocked together. The difficulty was that the pony's shed had no door. However, a large wire frame, originally designed for protection against flying window glass during the Battle of Britain, was pressed into service and secured with staples and some old electric-light wire. Subsequently, after the goats had discovered what a splendid backscratch it offered, a hay fork was dug firmly into the ground in front to keep the frame in place. It was not long before the pony found that the outside made an equally ideal backscratch for her, and, between them, they succeeded in completely unshipping the whole contraption. When we went to let the goats out in the morning, "Blackie" and "Brownie" had gone, and in their place lay the rightful owner, having apparently discovered that the shed just suited her after all.

* * *

Fortunately the goatlings never went far afield. They had soon become as friendly and tractable as dogs. They followed the children about, when loose, and even went for walks with us. One afternoon, indeed, a somewhat astonishing cavalcade might have been observed making its way across the field. When sorted out, it was found to consist of two children, two goats, two dogs and —tagging happily along in the rear, a small pony, all in the nominal charge of one admittedly somewhat harassed grown-up.

A distant but insistent bleating reminds us that it is the goatlings' bedtime. They are now in proud possession of their own stable abutting the pony's—who thinks she prefers it to her own. It is provided with all the proper amenities, such as a door opening in two parts, a hayrack, and a bucket-holder. A square wooden platform, made to keep the children's play-pen off a drafty floor, and last used as an air-raid shelter bedstead, has been requisitioned for milking purposes. On this, "Blackie" and "Brownie" are to be enthroned whilst one of us rallies round with relays of buckets for those gallons of milk, with the help of which we expect to be able to snap our fingers at Milk Boards and Food Controllers and help to win the war. There are moments, in fact, when we persuade ourselves that being goatherds constitutes a major war effort: that the war, indeed, couldn't get along without us.

E. NEWGASS

With a Sea View

THOSE WHO LOOK out to sea have a different point of view from people who look out on stones or bricks or on mountain and meadow. There is perpetual beauty in the harbor and its shifts and change of boats. Never for an hour does it remain the same. Even on a calm day it changes, when at dawn it may be pale as milk, deepening later to a satin blue and ending in a crescendo of sunset.

The tide is sometimes so high that the Bay is seen bright and shining beyond the Point. The Point, a strip of sand, lies like the shadow of a cloud on the shining sea. On such days, the sea alters at every moment. Waves of color spill across like a changeable silk of blue and another color which is neither gray nor lavender.

Some days are so pale that the sea merges with dove-gray sky. The Bay becomes a mirror. The dories left at mooring are violent black dots. The masts of the fishing boats make long reflections. The lighthouse and its building are in dark-gray silhouette.

There are brilliant days with a fog bank dark and menacing beyond Highland Light which blares out mournfully. Of a sudden the fog comes inshore and the town is muffled and shrouded in it. The vessels cry to each other, while the bells and foghorns fill the air with their warning. An easterly lashes the bay to fury. The sea beats against the town. Vessels go adrift. Bulkheads break.

It is strange when one has lived within sight of so much beauty to be where there is no changing sea to watch.—From "Time And The Town," by MARY HEATON VORSE. (New York: The Dial Press.)

September

September is the month of beginning again.
I watch the new plaid gingham skipping by,
And hair-bow butterflies, remembering when
One of those twittery little girls was I.

The month of the clean slate, the book unmarked,
Long yellow pencils, and crayons yet unchewed,
Of new-rigged vessels ready to be embarked
On foreign seas for skylines yet unviewed.

Still I remember the ecstasy of going
Down the long street beneath the golden trees,
The music of new adventure through me flowing,
Sounding its magic in a thousand keys.

The smell of my gingham dress like a breath of pure
Washed air, sweet as the meadow grass is sweet,
A Big Ben tablet, fragrantly to endure,
With odors of wood at the sawmill in every sheet.

The clacking of stout new shoes, so thunderous after
A summer of bare feet padding through velvet dust,
The school yard coming alive with screams and laughter,
Scurrying children and leaves in a single gust.

Still in September I feel like beginning again;
I long for plaid gingham, a tablet, new shoes on my feet.
There are lessons that wait to be learned, even now as then;
Let me go with the children today down the golden street!

ISABELLE BRYANS LONGFELLOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

War Plant Output Overwhelms Criticism on Delays.....By Mary Hornaday

War plants are having many difficulties these days with "wildcat" labor strikes and material shortages, but it is well to try to keep them in proper perspective with production output.

C. F. Kettering, veteran inventor who sits in frequently on Washington parleys, gave newspaperwomen touring war plants some good advice a few days ago when they visited General Motors. All along the line they had heard complaints from employers of inability to get strategic metal parts and of jurisdictional disputes among labor unions. Numerous manufacturers made the point that they could be turning out much more war matériel if it weren't for these two stumbling blocks.

From Mr. Kettering they heard the other side of the story. "An enormous number of things are going right in war production," he said. "About 99.9 per cent of the stuff is being made in a normal way."

Then he went on to tell a story about a plant he had once directed. He thought the scrap pile out back of the factory was getting too big, and kept calling the workers' attention to it by means of photographs. Finally one of the workers took one of the photographs and blew it up to about 10 times its original size. "There," he told Mr. Kettering, "is the size of our output. Look at that awhile."

Trouble in the United States today, Mr. Kettering says, is that too many persons are watching the scrap pile instead of output.

Hundreds of communities in the United States today have war plants where orchards or corn fields stood last year. General Motors will tie production during its first year of all-out war production with the biggest commercial year in its history.

It took the Ford Motor Company 38 years to do for the motorcar business what it has done for the war effort in one, according to Charles E. Sorenson, Vice-President in Charge of Production.

Out in California a company turned a pear orchard into an engine plant in just six weeks. Amazing jobs of conversion and of new plant construction have taken place. Workers, not all of them young, have learned to operate new machines and are back working for their old employers in new jobs. Others have been trained who had never seen a riveting machine or a drill press before.

Another big job for which industry deserves credit is its conservation of critical materials. Not only are they constantly changing the styles of their products to keep the pace set by the enemy, but they are continually seeking substitutes for critical materials. Chevrolet, for instance, estimates that by substitutions in 100,000 military vehicles, it has saved the Government 5,000,000 pounds of crude rubber, 1,200,000 pounds of nickel, 5,200,000 pounds of copper, 200,000 pounds of chrome and 70,000 pounds of tin.

Some manufacturers would like to save more materials than the Government will let them. The Buick Company, manufacturing Pratt & Whitney airplane engines, said it could use a portion of scrap metal for coverings in airplane engines, but the Army insisted on 100 per cent virgin metal in such vital instruments.

With all this accomplishment, it is true that industry today—especially out through the Middle West—is being harassed both by materials shortages and by strike troubles.

Mr. Kettering held out little hope that materials will ever really be balanced up during the war. "If something suddenly happens to make a super de luxe tank necessary, then we must allot the steel to it," he said. "We can never balance up an enormous thing like a war." With the enormous variations it must take care of, Mr. Kettering said he thought the Government was "doing a swell job" on materials allocations.

Some manufacturers are complaining because they have been allowed to tool up and then suddenly get their materials switched to some other firm. Others say that is as it should be in an "arsenal of democracy," that the nation must have its stand-by plants as well as its booming ones.

Manufacturers are not sure whether they approve WPB's latest plan to centralize materials allocations in Washington. Some think decentralization would prove more practical, but most of them are willing to wait and see how Donald Nelson's plan works out before they criticize.

Important thing to remember about the strikes that are holding up war production is that they are not usually fights between labor and management but between various factions of labor. Relations between employers and employees are generally good now, but it is strange how many "causes" labor agitators find to call strikes about. In the General Tire plant in Akron the other day men in one department "sat down" for half an hour because one of their number refused to put 10 per cent of his wages in war bonds.

Most manufacturers have confidence that labor troubles will be ironed out in time as soon as labor and management both realize what the nation and the men at the front are up against. In the meantime, Mr. Kettering advises the nation to keep its eye on output, not scrap. "How many civil wars," he asked, "can we run while fighting a World War?"

South America Speaks: Chile

El Popular of Valdivia.....By Roland Hall Sharp

Considerable knocking about the south of Chile leaves no human impression more vivid than the basement where, in one of the most German communities of this Germanified region, a few courageous Chileans were publishing a weekly newspaper called El Popular.

Valdivia is the publication center of this lone voice raised on behalf of world democracy in a community that listens more easily to its own Germanic press. Four newspapers in a chain operated by the Sociedad Periodistica del Sur dominate the local press situation in Southern Chile, and the management is German-Chilean.

You quickly detect the prevaling Germanism of these papers as you encounter them in Temuco, Osorno, Valdivia, and other towns. Then it comes over you with considerable impact that most of the "news" entering southern Chile has been screened through this Germanic press.

In Valdivia the German influence pervades business, shows itself in architecture, and is heard in the daily speech of flaxon-haired residents. Groups of German-speaking Valdivians carry on in that language, with only occasional deference to Chile's national tongue, Spanish. But be it said for these German-Chileans that they have taken the trouble to learn Spanish, although they prefer to use German.

Some long-time residents of Valdivia insist that most of the German-Chileans are good citizens. Even those with Nazi leanings are said to go slow in that direction because they do not want to start trouble that would upset their extensive economic interests.

All of that could be so, and yet this region would retain, as it visibly does, a decidedly German outlook on the world. People who cling to their ancestral language around their home hearths are likely to cheer German victories. Naturally there are German Jews and other anti-Nazis. Some seem to be indifferent. But the net result in Valdivia has aroused the publishers of El Popular to a protest that has been carried on at great sacrifice.

Edgardo Mewes, youthful editor, publisher, and general spark plug, is not only Chilean, but ardently pro-democratic in the world struggle. When he launched his project for a paper, Germans who control most of Valdivia's supplies turned off their spigots. He couldn't buy ink; he couldn't buy paper; couldn't rent a suitable business location. Admittedly the young man was operating with a larger stock of enthusiasm than of capital, but more than business caution appears to have moved the merchants of Valdivia.

El Popular might have vanished, like a whiff of warm air from the north blowing feebly against the ramparts of Andean icefields. Instead—when last reported—El Popular was carrying on. All supplies had to be "imported" from Santiago, the national Capital, nearly 500 miles to the north. The press was mounted in a basement owned by a friendly, but not opulent, Chilean book dealer. There each week, under technical difficulties including the necessity for printing one page at a time because there wasn't enough type to do more, El Popular was published in six pages.

In that remote corner of the world, Señor Mewes found support among members of the Communist Party, although he does not belong to the party. Only the Communists staged public rallies and otherwise made "news" on the democratic side.

So the pattern that has swept Soviet Russia into the camp of the United Nations was repeated locally in Valdivia. However small the scale of skirmishing in this war, the opposing forces respond to similiar motivations before Stalingrad, in New Guinea, and in the basement printshop of El Popular.

Aside from this small voice with its large message, southern Chile must look to papers from Santiago for a news presentation that gives fair play to the United Nations side.

One of the most memorable impressions of another stay in Chile has been the sight of Chileans on street corners eagerly scanning El Popular's pages with their democratic slant. Admittedly over-enthusiastic, El Popular anyway set out to readjust the news balance at one of the focal points as Chile struggled to find itself in relation to the war.

To Change the Subject:

Rosa Manus, Torchbearer for Freedom.....By Jessie Ash Arndt

A few weeks ago, there appeared in American newspapers a London dispatch: "Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, reported today that Rosa Manus, 60, prominent Netherlands woman suffrage leader, died May 29 as a prisoner in Germany. She was Vice-President of the International Federation for Woman's Suffrage in 1926."

As I read it I recalled Rosa Manus as a guest at the home of another veteran of the woman's movement, Carrie Chapman Catt, in New Rochelle, N. Y., seven or perhaps eight years ago.

She had made other visits to America and to Mrs. Catt. Their friendship symbolized the work for the common good of mankind and womankind which knows no boundaries of race or nationality. Both had dedicated their lives to the cause of equality and justice for women of all lands and to the cause of peace. Each, after years of struggle in the face of the opposition, criticism and derision to which the woman suffrage movement and its supporters were long subjected, stood as an honored citizen in her own country and one whose work had gained international recognition. Neither was resting on well-earned laurels. A life consecrated to a just cause is reflected in unremitting work for the prosperity of that cause to which it is dedicated, and such were the lives of these two women. Their conversations were on international affairs—ways and means of helping those who were already feeling the Nazi heel, and of promoting better understanding among nations.

Miss Manus returned to the Netherlands and it was not many months before hundreds of German Jews fled there for refuge. She worked tirelessly to aid them. She also kept in touch with friends in the United States and one knew in talking to American workers in the woman's movement that warm ties bound them to women like Miss Manus in the countries of Europe.

When the Netherlands was invaded and occupied, friends in the United States were concerned for Miss Manus because her service to others had made her a conspicuous figure in her country and prominent persons were likely to be those selected by the Nazis on whom to inflict their harshest measures.

Some years before, an archives building was erected in Amsterdam for the keeping of records, and the men in charge offered a place in it for Women's Archives. An important Archives Committee was therefore established with Rosa Manus at its head. This Committee had written to all countries of the world where there had been a woman's movement and endeavored to collect books, manuscripts and records of things that had affected it since it first began in Europe in the eleventh century. A valuable collection had already been assembled.

No sooner were the Nazis in possession of the Netherlands than they asked the Archives Committee to dismiss from its membership all Jewesses. This the Committee refused to do as its most important member was Miss Manus, a Jewess. As a result, the Germans dissolved the organization, entered the place, gathered all of the material in it, including the private correspondence, and took it away. It is not known whether the material has been burned or deposited somewhere with the possibility that it may some time be restored. It is generally supposed, however, that all of the really valuable records have been destroyed.

Miss Manus had been for some years, an officer of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. She was President of the Amsterdam Woman's Volunteer Corps which cared for soldiers and refugees, and had received from Queen Wilhelmina a decoration for her work.

When she was arrested, some time between Aug. 10 and Aug. 14 of last year, she left on her desk an unfinished letter to Mrs. Catt, which reached her some weeks later, sent via Switzerland by Miss Manus' sister. In it there were no allusions to the Nazis' coming to take her as they had given no hint of their intention in that direction until they were at the door. With many others, she was taken to a seashore hotel in the Netherlands, where she was kept for a month before being taken to Germany. It was not known where she was until she wrote from there asking for a little money with which to buy some clothing. She said she could write an acknowledgment when she received the money; and she did. She then said that she had been promised she might write once a month to her sister, but no further news came from her. She was, therefore, a German prisoner for nearly 10 months without communication with any outside person.

She was not guilty of any crime, even according to the distorted Nazi view, except that of being a a Jewess and a prominent worker for women's rights. She was one of many taken as hostages to a country where Nazi men as well as women bend under the weight of a relentless monster they themselves have set up—a woman whose name will be recorded with those of the martyrs of this day.

Allies Hold War Edge in Manpower and Territory

Despite successes of Axis, long-range comparison shows how far away is its goal of victory.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The start of the fourth year of the war finds the whole world a battlefield and almost all the earth's 2 billion human beings direct or indirect participants. Thus it is no easy matter to define accurately the fighting lines or to say this much belongs to one side and this much to the other.

An interminable number of factors must be considered. Resources vary from day to day and so do populations. Several thousand square miles of territory can change hands over the week end. Cities, even nations, can disappear in a single bombing raid.

Yet an approximation of the forces and peoples involved in the titanic struggle is, of course, possible. And it is in the realm of approximation that a comparison of sides must be made as the struggle between the Axis and the champions of freedom leaves its third year behind.

Roughly speaking, the 31 United Nations control 39,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface as against 3,700,000 square miles for the Axis. This comparison, however, does not give an accurate picture of the respective resources of the contending combines, for much of the land under the aegis of the United Nations is wasteland or territory of little or no military value (Siberia, for instance). It serves a useful purpose, nevertheless, in showing how far the enemy remains from his ultimate goal of world domination.

Comparison of Manpower

A similar purpose is to be gained by a comparison of manpower. In this important factor, the United Nations have a population edge of 1,380,600,000 to 610,550,000, although it must be remembered that only a small proportion of these millions can be armed or put directly to work in war endeavors.

Despite the widespread gains made by the Axis, the United Nations enjoy great advantages in raw materials, foods, and other sinews of eventual victory.

Following is a comparison of strength in four key materials. Similar ratios prevail in most other essentials of war making.

Oil: United Nations, 1,784,000,000 barrels; Axis, 128,964,000 barrels.

Coal: United Nations, 994,950,000 metric tons; Axis, 430,650,000 metric tons.

Pig Iron: United Nations, 64,000,000 metric tons; Axis, 36,000,000 metric tons.

Wheat: United Nations, 4,209,000,000 bushels; Axis, 1,281,000,000 bushels.

But perhaps the best picture of the enormity of the struggle and the tremendous task confronting the United Nations can be gained from a perusal of the populations and lands now under the control of the Axis or dominated by it. These territories must be won back before the banner of full victory can be hoisted over the United Nations' bastions:

In conquering Poland, the Axis enchained a population of 34,800,000 and overran 150,470 square miles. Norway, an area of 124,556 square miles, has a population of 2,900,000. Little Luxemburg has only 999 square miles but 300,000 persons live within its borders. In Denmark 3,800,000 persons live inside 16,575 square miles. The Nazis have occupied 117,483 square miles of France and have put 30,400,000 men, women and children in subjection. In captive Greece, 7,200,000 persons are held in 50,257 square miles. Yugoslavia covers 95,558 square miles in area and has a population of 16,200,000. The conquered areas of Soviet Russia and the Baltic states are estimated at 480,000 square miles. The population of these regions is believed to be around 56,000,000.

Conquests by Japanese

In gaining control of French Indo-China, the Japanese armed forces subdued a country of 260,034 square miles and 22,800,000 population. Conquered Thailand has a population of 15,900,000 living on 221,898 square miles. Burma covers 261,610 square miles and has a population of 14,700,000. In British Malaya 4,100,000 persons are crowded into 51,100 square miles of jungle-infested territory.

In the Philippines a population of 16,300,000 lives in an area of 114,400 square miles. The British East Indies cover 81,726 square miles and contain 800,000 inhabitants. The Solomon Islands are 10,950 square miles in area and have a population of 90,000. Other islands in the Pacific controlled or dominated by Japan, such as Wake, Guam and the Andamans, cover about 2,600 square miles and have a population of 50,000.

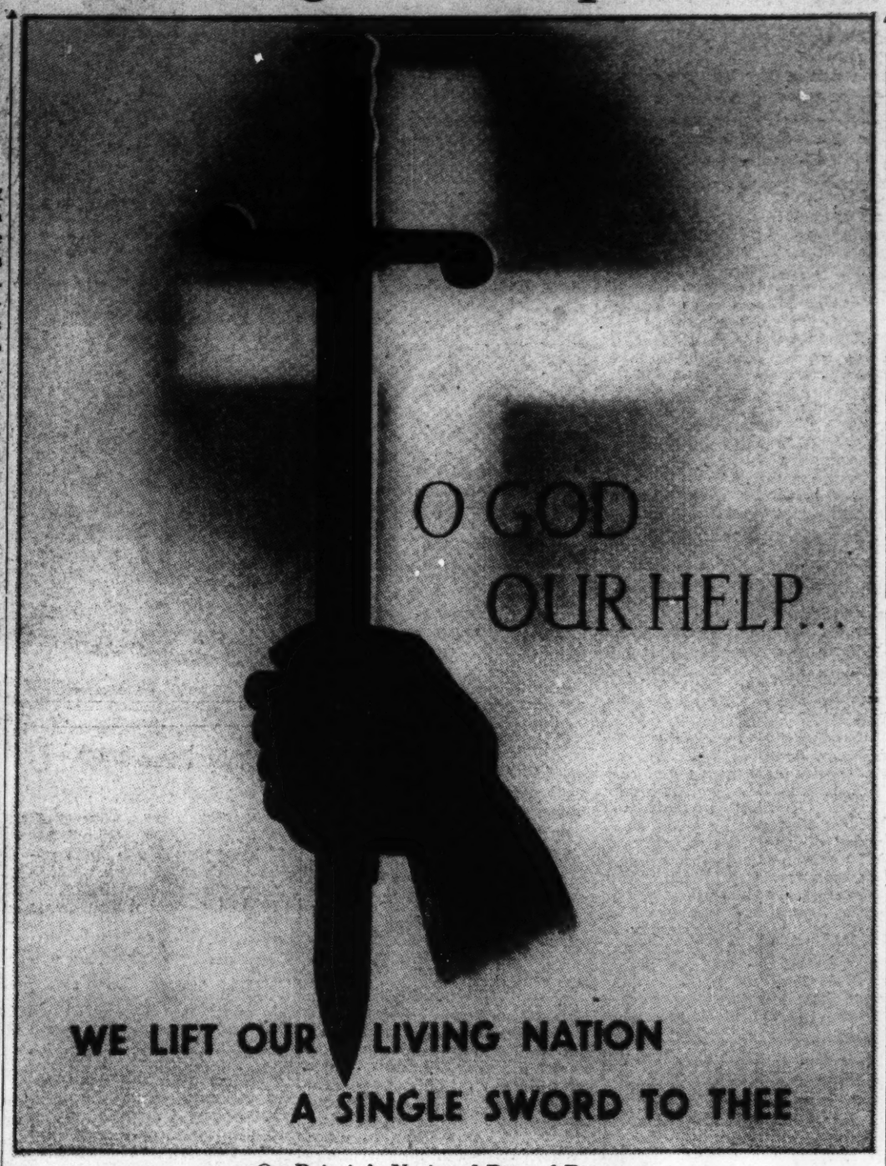
Thus in Europe the Axis has conquered 1,060,377 square miles of territory and has placed 168,700,000 persons in subjection, while in Asia 1,587,796 square miles of territory and 141,440,000 persons have been subdued.

Since Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy 31 nations now make up the ranks of the United Nations, opposing 11 states formally affiliated with the Axis.

The lineup of the opposing combinations follows:

United Nations—Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fighting France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, South Africa, Soviet Union, the Netherlands, United States, Yugoslavia.

Axis—Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Manchukuo, Rumania, Slovakia, Thailand.



On Britain's National Day of Prayer

A poster being used throughout the British Isles today, as the war enters its fourth year.

Allied Destruction of U-Boats at Peak

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—July and August of this year were the most successful months of the entire war in the numbers of Axis submarines destroyed, Mr. A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, told a war anniversary luncheon today.

"This is encouraging, but we wish to do better still," Mr. Alexander said, adding that in addition to those destroyed a large number have been put out of action.

"If the U-boats found their attack upon our forces dangerous last year, I think they will find it doubly dangerous now," he asserted. "New methods have been developed and new devices are in action."

Replying to what he said was criticism that "we are slow in adjusting our anti-U-boat methods to meet changes in their tactics," Mr. Alexander declared:

"It is the other way round. When changes in German tactics occur it is because our new methods and devices forced them on the U-boats."

The Admiralty chieftain said that the German battleship Tirpitz had remained in Norwegian waters since last January, accompanied at times by the battleships Admiral Scheer and Lützon and the cruiser Admiral Hipper.

The Nazi battleship Scharnhorst, damaged at Brest and in the dash of the German fleet through the channel, has been repaired and is expected to return to service shortly after being 16 months out of action, Mr. Alexander said.

He conceded that the United States east coast and the Caribbean were a "happy hunting ground" for submarines "until our American comrades were able to mount convoy escorts in these regions."

"Since then," Mr. Alexander went on, "the situation over there has substantially improved and we are glad to have been able to render some assistance in this direction."

The battleship Gneisenau now lies dismantled at the Baltic port of Gdynia and the cruiser Prinz Eugen is completing repairs at a German port, Mr. Alexander added. These two vessels were with the Scharnhorst in the Nazi channel dash from Brest.

Of the task of convoying supplies to Russia, through the Arctic Mr. Alexander said:

"It probably was at its worst at midsummer before the ice had receded northward and the convoys were forced to proceed in continuous daylight.

"With recession of the ice and some periods of darkness, the difficulties will tend to decrease a little, but the problem remains fundamentally the same and the dangers are great."

"Merchant shipbuilding tonnage production in this country has far outstripped production as compared with the first three years of the last war," he told his audience, "while at the same time the very heavy naval losses in all categories of ships was practically made good in each category and in one or two cases exceeded."

Discussing the Mediterranean situation, Mr. Alexander said that "never once has the Italian battlefleet dared to proceed west of Sardinia, or since the Battle of Matapan in March, 1941, to the east of that Cape in Greece, although on paper the strength of the Italian fleet should give them sea superiority through the Mediterranean."

Mr. Alexander asserted that of the seven 8-inch gun cruisers with which Mussolini started the war, two or possibly three remained and that only seven were left from Italy's original dozen 6-inch cruisers.

The Italians also have suffered heavy submarine losses and probably now have in service little more than half the number they had at the war's start, Mr. Alexander added.

He said that in spite of naval losses in the Far East, "we have now been able to build up a powerful fleet in the Indian Ocean."

"It was aircraft from carriers of this fleet," he said, "which cooperated successfully in the capture of Diego Suarez (Madagascar) last May and units of the fleet covered the landing."

In 35 operations, the Admiralty head said, 815 planes have been flown from aircraft carriers to the island fortress of Malta in the Mediterranean in slightly over a year.

'Continental' Tinge to British Army Training

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—British Army training and "other preparations" all are directed toward operations on a continental scale in the West, a review of the land forces' part in the third year of war said tonight.

The assurance that the whole resources of the United States in manpower and matériel will be thrown into the struggle against the Axis, and the mobilization of equipment and training of American Army formations, enabled the Allies to concentrate a greater striking power in the United Kingdom than at any other period of the war, the review added.

The Army was careful not to use the phrase "second front," but said operations on a continental scale had been brought within the range of practical possibilities.

The third year of war was marked by a "steady transition from defensive to offensive preparations" for the home forces, the review declared.

"The organization, equipment and training of Britain's land forces have been conditioned throughout by concentration on a new objective—the conversion of the British Isles into a base for joint Anglo-American operations against the Axis in the West," the statement said.

The Field Army which would bear the brunt of the invasion of the continent has increased its mobility and hitting power by the addition of "growing supplies of armored fighting vehicles, guns of all patterns and mechanical transport."

The organizational trend has been to increase the self-sufficiency of the brigade and divisional formations, the review said. Battle schools have prepared the Army as a whole for "offensive action over sustained periods by providing vital atmosphere realism" in training.

"The successful large-scale raid on Dieppe" proved that normal infantry units have reached the level of training in shock tactics which previously was attained only by Commando units," the Army said.

'Austerity' and higher taxes loom for Australians in fourth year of war as expenses mount.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 3—Australia is marking the beginning of the fourth year of its war by the introduction of a record war budget and by the inauguration of an "austerity" campaign.

All the signs point to the fourth year of the war being a period of self-discipline and high pressure hitherto unknown to the people of the Commonwealth.

For the financial year 1941-42, Australia spent £319,500,000 on war. For 1942-43 Treasurer J. B. Chifley plans to increase this by £120,500,000 to £440,000,000.

The budget total for all purposes will be £580,000,000.

The fourth year of war will bring heavy taxes on entertainment—Mr. Chifley plans to collect four times more than last year—mountaing taxes on luxuries and probably introduction of standardized restaurant meals.

Despite Labor's earlier reluctance it is possible that a compulsory saving scheme will be launched for creating postwar credits in an effort to provide a postwar spending pool, as well as to reduce present surplus spending on nonessentials.

The public is fully prepared to learn that existing restrictions are merely a foretaste of what it will be asked to endure cheerfully in the immediate future. Because Australia has now harnessed virtually all material resources, available or idle at the outbreak of war, any further increase in production of things essential to successful prosecution of the war can be obtained only by cutting down still more in production for civilian consumption. That is where "austerity living" will become a reality. Austerity translated from the political program into actuality will mean conscious personal sacrifice—doing without many things to which Australia has been accustomed to enjoy even since the war started.

Finally, more manpower combing-outs are inevitable. Already the transfer of large numbers of men and women to the fighting services and essential war industries has made vast changes in Australian life.

In 1939-40 men and women in the armed forces and war industry numbered 150,000. In 1940-41 the figure had riven to 450,000. In 1941-42 it jumped to 800,000. This week Prime Minister John Curtin warned that further reorganization of civil industries "with ruthlessness and speed which may involve individual inequities" must be undertaken to meet manpower requirements.

Stop Hitlerites Now Is Call of Moscow To Freedom-Lovers

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—In a talk on the third anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Germany, a Moscow broadcast said this morning that unless the Hitlerites are stopped now, the struggle will be a hundred times more arduous and painful.

The Soviet people have mustered their forces, the broadcast said. They are putting up an ever more powerful resistance to the furious German onslaught. They will multiply their efforts to beat off the enemy attack, for they know, as all the freedom-loving nations should know, that unless the Hitlerites are stopped now, unless they are routed now, the struggle will be a hundred times more painful and arduous, when the brown forces are spread all over the world, it added.

U. S. Entry Into Air Warfare With RAF Hailed by Britain

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Entry of U. S. Army air forces into the western front aerial war was singled out today as one of the most outstanding events of the year in the RAF's review of the third year of the war.

"Appearance of these forerunners of the American air fleets of the fourth year of the war will perhaps be regarded by future historians as the most significant event of the period under review," said an Air Ministry statement.

American contributions to the air war were noted specifically in references to precision bombing raids by Flying Fortresses, work of Bostons, Liberators and Catalinas with the Coastal Command, and Mustangs with the Army Co-operation Command which "performed admirably" at Dieppe.

The review contained regretful references to the fact that dispersal of Britain's air strength on so many fronts in a global war prevented heavier air concentration against the Germans as an aid to Russia, but it disclosed terrific resources of the RAF by declaring that, although the Bomber Command was capable of 1,000-plane raids on Germany, "little more than 10 per cent of our operational aircraft have been engaged in bombing Germany."

The Fighter Command was credited with attaining daylight superiority within its range over German-occupied territories, and the review noted that its work recently had consisted increasingly in escorting daylight bombers, including U. S. Army air forces.

From Sept. 3, 1941 to today, the home-based Fighter Command's score of enemy aircraft destroyed in Western Europe is "close on a thousand," equivalent to some 80 full squadrons of the German Air Force, it was stated.

In addition, 200 night raiders were brought down over Britain by night fighters, anti-aircraft and "other weapons," it said.

Against this the RAF's losses were listed at 700 aircraft.

The review also noted that although the fighter command was operating at extreme range over hostile territory, it had maintained a balance in its favor—in marked contrast with the Germans, who lost three planes for every British aircraft destroyed in the Battle of Britain.

The RAF also drew credit for the epic defense of Malta and a big share in halting the Axis drive toward Alexandria.

American-made Bostons, Baltimores, Marylands and Kittyhawks played parts in these actions.

The Coastal Command during the year switched to the offensive in the Battle of the Atlantic and became more active over the Bay of Biscay, which submarines cross en route toward the east coasts of America.

Defensively the Coastal Command was credited with sharing the "notable achievement" of convoying "every one of the American soldiers who reached this island without loss."

Rochester Plants Get Industrial Power From Cataracts of Genesee River

City Avoids Boom Pitfalls Though Deep in War Work

By W. G. Lewis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—As with most important industrial centers, Rochester has felt the impact of war in the influx of thousands of new workers and establishment of a "24-hour work day," but deeply imbedded traditions have prevented it from becoming a "boom town."

Educational and cultural life whose groundwork was established by the founders of the City more than a centry ago has proceeded unimpaired. The City still possesses an enviable crime record, slum areas have dwindled, and home ownership has increased. Despite heavy expenditures for recent municipal improvements, the City administration's books are in such good shape that it sells its note issues at one of the lowest interest rates in the country.

Sprawling for 34 square miles in irregular pattern on east and west banks of the Genesee River, Rochester has a cultural and geographical heritage that gives it the character it has today. Three separate cataracts over which the river plunges for 261 feet in the center of the City provided the water power a century ago that attracted industrial enterprise. Today, the electric power derived from those falls serves the heavy industries that have brought here artisans from all parts of the world and given Rochester an industrial backbone.

The character of the industries has determined in part the cultural character of the City. Primarily a "finishing town," Rochester has few raw material industries that are usually accompanied by labor turnovers and seasonal spurts and declines. It leads the world in production of films, cameras and lenses, and the nation in office and filing equipment, thermometers, and check protection devices. Ninety per cent of all the motion picture film used in the United States is manufactured in Rochester.

The industries have attracted skilled artisans whose chief ambitions have been to build homes and educate their children. Because of the stable character of the population, part of which has been here for several generations, educational institutions, music activities and museums have developed into some of the outstanding ones of the country. A low crime record and lack of slums are corresponding developments.

Although, like many others, the city has been allowed to grow helter skelter for more than a century, it is famous for its spacious lawns, tree-lined avenues and gardens that usually characterize a city of homes. In recent years a City Planning Advisory Board has been appointed to help outline the future growth of the City. Its work has been complicated in part by the development of suburbs that cling to the periphery of the city, draining the central part of much of its population. Population fell from an estimated 337,000 in 1931 to slightly more than 324,000 in 1940, with a corresponding increase in the populations of surrounding suburbs.

Since 1928, Rochester has been governed under the City-Manager plan. A compact City Council of only nine members retains a manager—at present Louis B. Cartwright—to conduct the affairs of the city. To represent the city at civic functions, the Council also picks a mayor from its own number who also presides at Council sessions. Samuel B. Dicker is the present mayor.

A few years ago the Council "streamlined" many of the City's scattered functions by concentrating them into a single enterprise known as the Department of Commerce, now the City's largest subdivision. The department is headed by Commerce Commissioner Harold S. W. MacFarlin, who has jurisdiction over all licenses, transportation, airport, harbor and similar functions. Mr. MacFarlin serves also as commissioner of railways and is paid an annual salary by the Rochester Transit Corporation, which is turned back to the city treasurer.

Other city departments, such as Public Safety, headed by Thomas C. Woods; Public Works under William Roberts; Health under Arthur M. Johnson, and Welfare under Emmett Gauhn, operate separately. The Parks Department, one of the City's largest, is still under jurisdiction of the Public Safety Department for historical reasons only, but operates independently.

Educational Activities

Although the Council must approve the annual budget for the public schools, all educational matters are handled by a separate Board of Education. The City now operates 11 high schools, 45 elementary schools and numerous special institutions. Total school population, including parochial pupils, is about of 60,000.

Probably the City's chief source of pride is its extensive park system, which in proportion to population, is one of the largest in the country. Covering 1,936 acres, five large and 26 smaller parks are so scattered throughout the City that park space is a matter of walking distance from virtually every center. Park officials under Parks Director Patrick Slavin estimate that approximately 7,000,000 individual visits are made to the parks' golf links, tennis courts, beaches, swimming pools, baseball diamonds and zoos each season. Approximately 500,000 picnickers utilize tables and outdoor fireplaces every summer.

Highland Park's now nationally famous lilac gardens were developed over the last quarter century as part of the park system and gave rise to Lilac Sunday, a Rochester institution that draws about 80,000 flower lovers once a season. City botanists have developed more than 350 varieties of lilacs, some from remote parts of the world, on the garden's terraced hillsides. The lilac gardens have been built to blend with other blooms of later variety to create a season-long outdoor botanical display.

One of the City's major problems is transportation, aggravated now by gasoline rationing and the national demand to conserve automobile tires. Once high in the national list of per capita automobile ownership, the city is faced with the difficulty of obtaining new motor busses to meet increased demands of former motorists and war workers who have flocked to the City. Another factor is the peculiar shape of the City. Its harbor and two of its biggest parks and bathing beaches lie eight miles from the downtown area.

A year ago, the Rochester Transit Corporation was permitted to abandon trolley cars and to substitute busses. Now completely motorized, the transportation system has resulted in speedier service and a more mobile character that enables it to serve areas once unreached by surface cars. To meet increased demands, the City has authorized the elimination of stops on a citywide scale to speed up the service.

Subway Makes a Profit

Besides the bus lines, the City is served by a municipally-owned subway system that cuts across the City at a 45-degree angle, utilizing the ancient prism of the now abandoned Erie Canal. Built at an original cost of $12,000,000, the subway in the last few years began to show a profit. It also serves as a municipal belt-line railroad to serve industries receiving and shipping freight.

Rochester is well served by railroads and water transportation. Five major railroads enter the city and the Eastman Kodak Company operates a private 15-mile line of its own. In recent years the City administration developed a harbor at the mouth of the Genesee River on Lake Ontario which is open all winter long. The New York State Barge Canal sweeps around the western and southern limits of the City, crossing the Genesee at its own level, where it connects with a State canal terminal. Much of the City's gasoline and oil is transhipped by way of the canal, although the area is served also by a pipe line from the south.

Approximately 175 churches are within the City's limits, while a score more are scattered throughout the suburbs.

Rochester is the world center for photographic equipment and its by-products. The Eastman Kodak Company, which employs about 20,000 workers, is the City's largest industry. The Folmer Graflex Corporation and the Defender Photo Supply Company also add to the output of photographic material shipped from here to all parts of the world. The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, which manufactures lenses and precision instruments, is one of the largest of its kind.

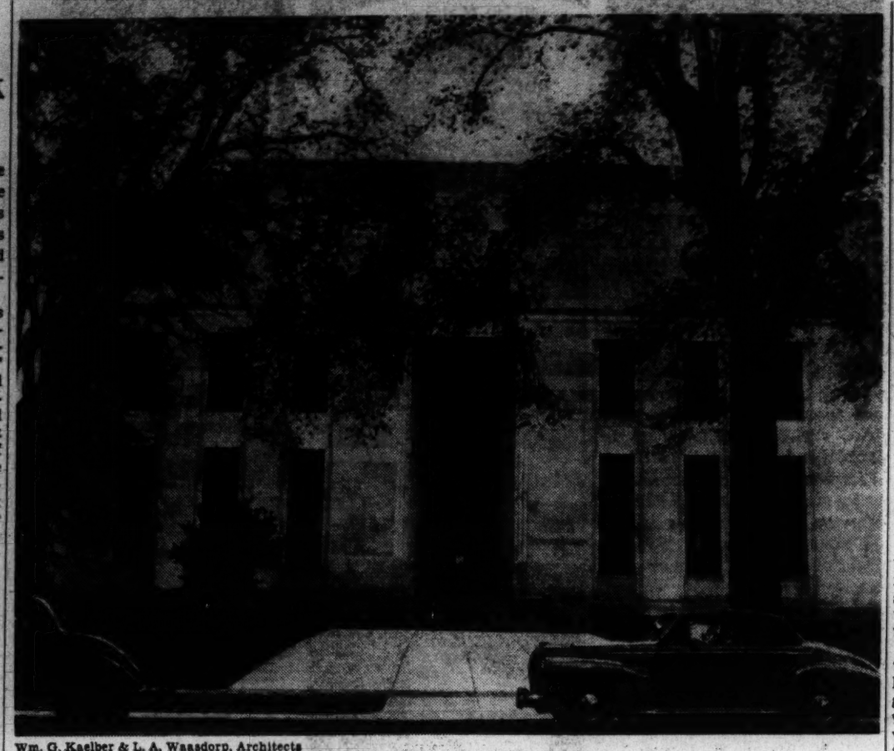
The Taylor Instrument Company, manufacturer of thermometers; the Yayman and Erbe Company, which manufactures office equipment, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company all add to the City's reputation as a manufacturing center for finished products. The City also is a center for the manufacture of huge glass-lined tanks at the Pfaudler Company plant. Most of the factories serve a world clientele, and are larger in proportion than the numerical strength of the city itself.

In keeping with the temperament of its people, Rochester has grown to be one of the leading musical centers of the nation. Sponsored at the outset by the late George Eastman, music activities now embrace the Rochester Civic Orchestra, the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by José Iturbi, and numerous smaller musical organizations. The nucleus of musical interest is the Eastman Schools of Music, headed by Dr. Howard Hanson. Now part of the University of Rochester, it was founded by Mr. Eastman.

The two major orchestras are enabled each season to present concerts at low cost because they and a number of other organizations are sponsored by the Civic Music Association, a publicly supported project to which citizens subscribe once a year. Funds raised in the public campaign also bring noted artists to the City, along with the Metropolitan Opera Company, which appears during its spring tour.

The University of Rochester, of which the Eastman School is a part, is the fifth most richly endowed institution in the country. Through endowments from wealthy individuals and public subscription two decades ago, the university established its College for Men on the banks of the Genesee River near the outskirts of the City. It has been noted throughout its life for its refusal to subsidise or to commercialize athletics and admits students free to all athletic contests. Dr. Alan Valentine, one of the youngest college presidents in the country, heads it.

Although the City comes less than halfway to filling out the geographical boundaries of Monroe County, the county government itself is a copy of that of the City. By special legislation Monroe a few years ago was permitted to establish the county-manager form of government, now headed by its first manager, Clarence Smith.



Wm. G. Kaelber & L. A. Waasdorp, Architects
New Bausch Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y.

Gift by Bausch Gives Museum Ample Room

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 3

From his home in East Avenue, Edward Bausch, philanthropist and retired industrialist, can glance out his window upon a stately new stone museum of arts and sciences, his own gift to the City of Rochester.

Costing him $521,000, the building was dedicated last May at a special convocation attended by Rochester citizens, explorers, and natural scientists from all parts of the country. It gave to the City's museum ample quarters to replace the cramped space it had occupied for years on the north side.

Schools Claim Many Education 'Firsts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Approximately $40 for every man, woman, and child is spent for education in Rochester every year.

Of the millions so invested, the biggest amount is expended by the Board of Education, which this year has a budget of nearly $7,000,000; and the University of Rochester, which expects to spend $4,500,000. Parochial and private schools will spend $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. Additional money, not included in those figures, is being spent by the United States government in helping to train workers in vocational education for national defense courses.

Rochester's public schools, headed now by Superintendent James M. Spinning, have been outstanding in many respects.

They were among the first in the East to utilize radio to instruct simultaneous classes under a "School of the Air" program.

They likewise pioneered in the use of motion pictures and other forms of visual education in the schoolroom under Paul C. Reed, who has been called to Washington to help distribute war-work films.

They were among the first to try out and then discard junior high schools and to adopt a progressive education program under which elementary-school children were advanced in groups rather than as individuals.

Interest in Individual

The group plan, however, takes a deeper interest in the individual pupil than did the old system under which one "passed" or "flunked" according to one's immediate scholarship. Pupils now are graded according to ability and aptitude, and as individuals are allowed to progress with others of their standards. For that reason, "work attitudes" and "social attitudes" are marked directly on report cards along with ordinary school subjects.

As are those in other cities, Rochester's high schools are now on a 24-hour basis. During term time, adults take over the shops in high school technical divisions to learn how to operate machines for war work. Citizenship classes for aliens take over many of the academic rooms, along with evening academic courses.

Despite the growth of such courses for regular pupils as preflight instruction, pre-military studies, and military science and mathematics in high schools, no emphasis has been lost on cultural subjects.

Outstanding among them is the so-called "Rochester Plan" of music instruction devised by Charles A. Miller, formerly director of public-school music. Under that plan the usual "do-re-mi" drudgery has been eliminated. Under the present music director, Alfred Spouse, the city's Inter-High Choir won national recognition at the National Music Educators' Conference and at the New York World's Fair.

Approximately 41,000 pupils are enrolled under 1,500 teachers in the public schools. The Board of Education operates 45 elementary schools and 11 high schools, one of which is technical. In addition there are vocational and other special institutions. Several years ago, Rochester closed its last junior high school, which incidentally, had been the first junior high school to be founded east of the Mississippi.

The federally-financed Vocational Education for National Defense under Assistant Superintendent Verne A. Bird pioneered in training women assembly workers, and under it Rochester was the first city in the State to undertake the industrial training of women to meet actual needs. The VEND here also has established a curriculum laboratory to produce a series of 60 pamphlets to help other schools to set up courses.

The University of Rochester, headed by Dr. Alan Valentine, like other institutions of higher learning, has geared its program to meet war needs. With many of its students facing calls to military service, it has speeded up its academic course to provide year-long instruction. Likewise, it is training students under the Civil Aeronautics program in co-operation with the Government.

Fifth richest in the country in endowments—its endowments are about $51,000,000—the University has an exceptionally large plant and a bigger-than-average faculty in proportion to the number of its students. More than 500 professors and instructors are on the faculty, slightly more than 2,300 students. Men's and women's colleges are on oppsite sides of the city, the former having been built as a separate unit a little more than a decade ago.

Outstanding School of Music

Outstanding among the University's departments is the Eastman School of Music, founded by the late George Eastman and directed by Dr. Howard Hanson. Besides full-time conservatory courses leading to music degrees, the school also offers instruction for part-time students and elementary work. Many of its graduates have won fame.

Throughout its history, and especially of late years, the University has held a rigid attitude against commercialization of athletics. Tickets to the games are issued to students as part of their tuition fees and an extensive program of intramural athletics has been adopted to maintain interest as matters of sport and health.

Mechanics Institute, an endowed institution in downtown Rochester, offers training in academic, art, and technical courses. In addition, the City has numerous business and private schools.

Maze of Tunnels Runs Under City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Among Rochester's still existent links with history are its century-old raceways that still carry water through a maze of tunnels beneath a number of downtown streets. Rather than dispense with one of the historic courses when the new public library was built on the banks of the Genesee, engineers turned its course through a sub-basement of the new building, causing it to pour back into the river in a series of picturesque waterfalls.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester Moves to Sound Financial Basis Under City-Manager Government

'Judy' Weis Mounts Political Ladder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—To Mrs. Charles W. (Jessica) Weis, Jr., the right to vote is more than a mere heritage bestowed by a suddenly enlightened male electorate. According to her philosophy, it carries with it the duty of taking part in government and helping to select candidates for office.

So, for more than a decade Mrs. Weis—known throughout the nation as "Judy" Weis—has been answering that call to duty. In far less time than it takes a mere male, she has mounted from the bottom of the ladder to national recognition in Republican politics and a confidential adviser to the party on women's affairs.

Mrs. Weis never has been a candidate for office, nor has she ever expressed ambition in that direction. Instead, she has remained a party worker, but a worker of such energy that in the 10 years she has been active, she has risen to the presidency of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, member of the New York State Republican Executive Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Monroe County Republican Committee.

Born to wealth and leisure, Mrs. Weis never has frittered away her time on play or useless projects. Holding that "Politics, after all, is a matter of human relationships," she became active in Monroe County Republican circles because, she said, "husbands are busy in an industrial and economic world and have less leisure to give to politics than many wives."

From the outset she has been an advocate of clean politics and of selecting intelligent men and women for public office. As head of the national women's organization, she has advanced that cause in 38 States in journeys that so far have totaled more than 25,000 miles. Despite that activity, she has found time to rear a family of three children and to take part in Rochester philanthropic projects.

Mrs. Weis, whose husband has evinced little interest in political activity, came to Rochester from Buffalo, where her father, Charles H. McCullough, Jr., was president of the Lackawanna Steel Company. She was born in Chicago and received her education in Buffalo and at a private school in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Possessed of a sparkling humor and pleasant personality, Mrs. Weis showed her early genius for organizing when she formed the Rochester Chatterbox Club. She also organized and took part in amateur theatricals and won acclaim as a swimmer. Then, because she was interested in "human relationship," she turned to politics.

It was not until 1935, after several years of party work, that she won recognition. At that time Monroe County Republican Chairman Thomas H. Broderick ignored the raised eyebrows of his party lieutenants and named her Vice-Chairman of the Citizens' Republican Finance Committee. She won their acclaim at the first meeting over which she presided and assured herself of their solid loyalty when she later conducted a successful fund campaign.

From that time on Mrs. Weis became a thorough student of politics. In 1936 she conducted motor caravans to stump for Alfred M. Landon for the presidency. A year later she became a vice-chairman of the Monroe County Republican Committee, a position she still holds.

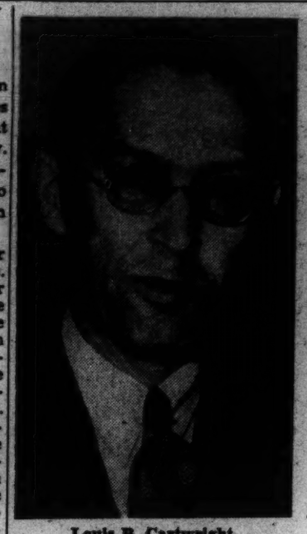
But State and national recognition still awaited her. Monroe County sent her in 1938 as its delegate to the Republican Educational League Council of New York. She became a member of the State Executive Committee and a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in 1940.

She early became a member of the National Federation of Republican Women's Club and before long became the Chairman of its Ways and Means Committee and then its Second Vice-President. At the national convention of the organization in Detroit in 1941, she was elected to a two-year term as President.

Although she has traveled widely since her election, Rochester women and Rochester Republicans—and, for that matter, the entire community—still refer to her affectionately as "our Judy." She has the respect of members of all parties. Highlight of her career was her selection in 1940 as the New York State Representative on the Committee of 48 to notify Wendell Willkie of his nomination for the presidency.

Petty politics have no place in the present national emergency, Mrs. Weis said in a recent address.

"In times like these, it is time to halt bickering and to prepare ourselves for the larger task ahead," she said. "We Republicans are doing that. We are Americans first, and as good Americans, we are good Republicans. We are anxious to preserve our two-party system to perpetuate our democratic form of government through and after these trying times."



Louis B. Cartwright
City Manager of Rochester, N. Y.



Mrs. Charles W. Weis
G. O. P. Adviser on Women's Affairs.



Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.

Dicker Lauds City-Manager Government

By Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of Rochester
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Good city government is largely a point of view. To the taxpayer it is a dollar's worth of service for his tax dollar. To the parent it is protection and education for his children. To the average citizen it is good transportation, good water, and good pavements. To just about everybody it is instant service in response to any given demand.

Few citizens fully realize just how much they demand from a municipal government. Likewise, few realize how fully their public servants honestly try to do a good job. Rochester, to my mind, has been doing a better job under its city-manager plan than it was able to do under the alderman plan, chiefly because responsibilities have been centralized and department heads, therefore, have been compelled to be authorities—if not exactly experts—in their work.

The city-manager charter went into effect in Rochester in 1928. Although all department heads are appointed by the City Manager, democratic control is assured because the Manager's tenure is entirely in the hands of the Council of nine members.

Capable Men Important

In a small Council such as Rochester's, it is important that the members be capable and business-like men. The Council here is composed of three lawyers, a coal merchant, an electrical dealer, a Kodak foreman, a woodworker and a shoe dealer. Each Councilman receives $1,500 a year, and the Mayor, who is elected from the Council to preside at its sessions, receives $750 in addition.

Those salaries may seem small, especially since the Councilmen give liberal time to municipal duties much beyond Council and committee meetings. The Councilmen, however, like myself, believe there is something in the moral equivalent of satisfactory service that is as good pay as actual cash.

Like most cities, Rochester has not had the easiest time in the world to keep afloat during depression and postdepression times. The City's credit, however, is excellent and it can still borrow on short-term notes at a fraction of 1 per cent. That is due chiefly to the fact that it never refinanced bonded debt until two years ago.

The City now is operating under a seven-year financial plan looking toward an ultimate pay-as-you-go policy. The plan was drawn up by City Manager Louis B. Cartwright, former City Comptroller. The City also now is able to sell real estate it has acquired by foreclosure on the same terms and conditions as those of a real estate owner, even to taking mortgages and deferred payments. Financial conditions also have been aided, as in many cities, by a drop in relief costs that came as a result of the war-industry boom.

Held to Account

Carrying out the idea of rigid centralization, department heads are held strictly accountable for every division under their control. Everything in the long run is directly in the hands of the City Manager, who may remove a department head at will. The power and influence of the City depends much on the character of the Manager.

The City Council is probably more sensitive to public desires because it is a compact body whose actions are easily followed by the public. Besides passing legislation, it conducts hearings and often appoints committees of private citizens to make investigations or studies. No citizen is denied an opportunity to speak at a Council meeting, provided he makes application in advance. Sometimes that results in speeches that have nothing whatever to do with the business at hand, but the Councilmen sit patiently until the orators are finished and then go on with the City's business.

It cost between $29,000,000 and $30,000,000 to run the Rochester City government last year. The largest single item—28 per cent—went to education, just as it does in virtually every city in the country. Rochester has stinted nothing on its public schools and is proud of them. Most of the City's income—55.55 per cent—is derived from the real estate tax levy. In 1941, Rochester was enabled by economies to reduce its real estate tax slightly.

The City Manager, under wartime conditions, is Director of Civilian Protection. Most of the City officials are active in some sort of war work. But that is something they are expected to do—and are happy to do—both as City officials and as citizens.



Alan Valentine
President, University of Rochester

Museum Knows Its Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Whenever a complicated query on American Indians comes to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, chances are the museum staff asks Director Arthur C. Parker.

Dr. Parker, who has guided the museum from a modest project to a big enterprise now housed in a new $523,000 building, is a full-blooded Iroquois Indian. Likewise, he is an authority on Indian culture and history and can answer minute questions at a moment's notice.

Rochester's small colony of Indians, many of whom are engaged in business and professions, utilizes the new museum building for meetings of the Neighborhood Indian Society. Once a year they dig into their attic trunks for ancestral costumes and stage an Indian Day in near-by Ellison Park, where they bestow an honor on a white man who has contributed to Indian welfare.

A 'White Elephant' Comes in Handy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—"White elephants," if kept long enough, may come in handy. The City inherited a seven-story department store through tax foreclosure. It stood for several years and finally was reconstructed into a Civic Exhibits Building. Today it houses the City's War Council and all civil protection facilities.

Rochester's Civic Forest Ranks at Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—The second largest municipal forest in the world is operated by the City of Rochester—and only as a by-product.

The forest is made up of thousands of evergreens planted on the hillsides at Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, smaller editions of the nearby Finger Lakes system, from which the city draws the major part of its water. The trees are there to prevent erosion on the watersheds.

Partly because the 30-mile water draw from those lakes to the city is down hill all the way and partly because of the purity of the water, the Public Works Department operates the system at a profit every year. The water needs little treatment before being run into city mains and few pumping stations.

The city consumes approximately 27,000,000 gallons of water a day, most of it from the 505 miles of Hemlock mains. In addition, a private utility serves the northern part of the city with water drawn from Lake Ontario. A high pressure pumping system to serve fire mains is operated in addition.

Once Flour City, Now Flower City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—In 1842, Rochester was the "Flour City." In 1942, it is known as the Flower City. Reason: The grist mills on the Genesee River that built the city more than a century ago passed with the development of the milling centers of the Northwest and the city's nickname was changed to conform to its later reputation as a center for gardens and parks.

Rochester Subway Utilizes Abandoned Erie Canal Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—"Just like New York," Rochester has a subway.

Believed to be the smallest City in the country—if not the world—to be served by an underground rapid transit electric railway, Rochester operates a nine-and-one-half-mile system from its southeast to its northwest corners. The subway, which utilizes the bed of the abandoned historic Erie Canal, ducks underground through the downtown section and crosses the Genesee River on the 117-year-old "aqueduct" that once carried the canal.

In one year, the subway carries about 1,500,000 passengers, or about half again as many as New York City carries in one day. Besides serving as a passenger rapid transit line, the subway operates an electric railway that switches freight cars to industrial plants.

Processes Own Road Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Rochester processes its own asphalt in a municipally-owned plant, both to reduce paving expenses and to assure quick delivery of material. The plant produced more than 40,000 tons in 1941.

City Where River Is 'Under Street'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3—Just as Syracuse once was known as "the city where the railroad goes down the middle of the street," so Rochester is known as "the city where the river runs under the street." That's because the Main Street East Bridge is festooned with buildings on each side across the Genesee, bewildering newcomers because it gives the appearance of a continuous street, completely hiding the water below.

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Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Lock Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

Chapter Nine

In the Vedder garden, bees blundered from their home below the summerhouse, zoomed in pleasant diligence straight up to the stockade wall and shot away to the wastelands outside the town, for golden-rod was in early bloom. Where the willow spread her voluminous skirts over the close scythed lawn was shade, perfume, even a little breeze that rustled the branches. After the turmoil of yesterday all seemed soothingly secure and peaceful. It was a relief to know that responsibility rested on Mayor Schuyler's broad and capable shoulders, delightful to have Trudy here beside one, chattering the gossip of the town.

Lydia was working on Trudy's lace pillow, but Trudy needed no work for her fingers, so long as her tongue could rattle on.

A bird whirred up beside the garden gate, the gate clacked open and a boy, one of the younger members of the Blues, came hurrying down the path.

"Myndert said to tell Lydia that Alderman Krol is selling off Caesar's tools and wood this morning."

Well, of course the tools and the shop belonged to the Alderman, not to Caesar.

Unexpectedly Groetmoeder appeared from the house. "What's the boy say?"

Groetmoeder Approves

The message was repeated. "But nobody's going to bid against poor old Caesar, so he's getting the timber and tools for almost nothing. Mynheer Krol must be crazy. And Myndert can't guess where Caesar got his money from."

Lydia felt she knew, but discreetly tucked in the corners of her mouth.

"Very wise," approved Groetmoeder. "Caesar will need more wood than before. Even people who wouldn't trade with a slave of Alderman Krol will be glad to employ him, now he's free." And serenely she pattered back to the house.

The boy had hurried away, doubtless to watch the fun of the auction, and Trudy had barely finished her exclamation of amazement that the avaricious Alderman should be selling goods for less than their value, when the garden gate clicked again. And Jacob Webber, a young neighbor, came trotting anxiously down the path. To Lydia's surprise, he was seeking Wolf.

Groetmoeder appeared just in time to catch the message.

"I was telling Myndert Dunkle about my Uncle and Alderman Krol. The Alderman must be out of his senses! He offered to write off the full debt for the bowerie my uncle bought from him last year for less than half the value in ready money. Myndert seemed to think that Wolf should hear about it, and if I couldn't find Wolf I was to tell you."

Myndert was right, it was important. Lydia promised to see that the message get to Wolf, and the boy rushed back to the auction where Myndert had found him.

Groetmoeder gazed down the path a moment, reflectively. "For some weeks," impersonally she addressed the garden, "Nicholas Krol has been collecting debts and paying debts. It is possible that a man would be seized for a debt, if his creditor thought he was about to run away."

This peaceful morning was losing its serenity, for almost immediately they had another visitor. Yoff, scared and almost incoherent. It took time to get his story sorted out, for he was thoroughly alarmed by a wild rumor among the Negroes: that all the slaves were immediately to be set free, and made to earn their own living. He was searching for Wolf, to be reassured that so dreadful a fate would not descend upon him.

A Shrewd Alderman

Even shorn of the alarmist report that had grown out of them, Yoff's facts were significant. Alderman Krol, doubtless afraid of arousing comment by selling his slaves, had bound them to strict secrecy, and given each a deed to freedom in exchange for whatever redemption money the Negro could borrow.

Someone must carry word to Peter Schuyler, these tales and rumors all added up to one thing. Alderman Krol was getting ready to bolt. Lydia dispatched Yoff to find his master and bring him to the garden.

The boys finished, and scampered away, lest they miss some big event they seemed vaguely to be expecting.

The last, and by far the most important item of information came from Wolf. To save time he had entered town by the Water Gate, slipped unmolested along the forbidden stockade, and swung himself down into the Vedder garden. If Groetmoeder's purpose in waiting was to reprove him, she completely forgot.

"The Maid of Utrecht is preparing to sail," was his report. "The sailors are recalled from shore, and all but one of their skiffs has been hauled aboard."

Wolf must carry such important information to the Stadt Huys without delay.

Came the slow hot hours following dinner, the heavy noon meal, with the shadow on the sundial all but stationary. At last Wolf came, but with nothing to tell and as puzzled as Lydia herself.

"If Groetmoeder will let you, we'll go wait down by the Water Gate till something happens," he suggested. "At least we can keep an eye on Boies' ship."

Myndert and a few others from the Company joined them in the cooler shade beneath the city wall. The shadow crept across the narrow beach. Out in the Hudson lay the Maid of Utrecht, still safely at anchor. From south of the town, beyond the stockade, a small boat put out, just a black dot at first upon the gleaming water.

It seemed to be heading towards the square rigger, and they caught the flash of sun on oars as it pulled into mid-stream.

"That's the ship's boat," Wolf pointed out. "You can tell by the four oars. Must be taking on fresh provisions."

Uneasiness was growing. Myndert got up, brushed the sand from his breeches. "I'll go to the square and see what's happening. Harmanus must be freed by now."

A Close Race

A few moments later Wolf rose to his feet for a clearer view. "I don't understand it. They're . . . they're taking their boat aboard. Men are climbing out on the yards."

Myndert and a torrent of Blues, and Greens, even Reds and Yellows burst from the Water Gate. "He's gone! He's slipped away!"

Lydia guessed what had happened. Wolf grabbed her hand and hauled her to her feet. "Come on. There's my skiff. We won't waste time on the sloop."

A race to the shore, a few splashing yards of water, a push and they were off, Wolf swinging the long paddle astern, Myndert peering forward toward the big ship.

Other skiffs, other canoes were being launched. Every boy and surely half the girls in the city were pouring out onto the waterfront, seizing everything that would float. Those who couldn't find anything to hand were swimming out to the anchored sloops, swarming aboard up anchor cables.

"The stocks were empty, Harmanus had gone," Myndert reported over his shoulder. "They said a slave was holding a horse for him, and as soon as he was released he rubbed his wrists and ankles, swung into the saddle, and galloped off toward the Schenectady gate. The Alderman must have slipped out of town when we were all at home, having dinner."

As simple as that, thought Lydia; despite all their precautions.

"After throwing people off the scent, they swung around," Wolf guessed, "outside the walls, to their farm, where the ship's boat was waiting for them."

Wolf, with a few second's lead, was still well in the front, though an Indian canoe was coming up fast, under two paddles. The tarred hulk of the Maid of Utrecht was closer now, so close you could plainly hear the shouted orders. Canvas bloomed suddenly on the lower yards. Lydia felt a sharp anxiety lest they arrive too late.

And now sailors were hauling round the yard arm, or whatever it was called, so that the sails could catch the first evening breeze. For the ship must sail upstream to her anchor. There was still 50 yards to go, 50 yards to the tall dark side of the ship, as it began to surge slowly up against the current, and a creaking capstan told that the anchor cable was already being drawn up. She saw Wolf cast a glance over his shoulder, felt the increased thrust of the boat beneath her.

Order to Reverse

But they wouldn't make it. There seemed no hope now, though they were almost beneath the high, overhanging stern. The anchor was up, brown and rusty against the ship's side, and you could smell that combination of salt and tarred timber and seaweed. The Maid of Utrecht, gathering way, but slowly as yet, was heading irresistibly upstream. Lydia knew what she would do if she were Captain Boies; sail out of sight and wait under cover of darkness, to drop silently on the current down past the sleeping city.

But overhead an order was bellowed. The big rudder shifted, almost brushing the skiff. So the captain, contemptuous of this fleet of water beetles hurrying towards him, was turning his ship, here and now.

A thump, as the skiff struck the ship's side. Before Lydia had recovered her balance, Wolf had leapt over her knees, thrust Myndert aside, and grasped for a rope that still dangled from above. Up he went, hand over hand, and Myndert after him. One thing only could Lydia do, if she didn't want to be left behind. A grab . . . and she had the hanging rope. With eager hands she tied it to the ship's painter.

And now the canoe was alongside. The three boys from it swarmed over into the skiff, ran forward to the rope, and followed after Wolf and Myndert.

Lydia grabbed the canoe before it floated off, tied it anyhow to the skiff and had barely finished when the main body of the hunt was upon her.

A dozen must have got aboard in the first surprise attack, holding off the first two or three seamen long enough for other boys to follow. Now ropes and even a rope ladder came splashing over the side. Skiff after skiff made fast, two sloops rounded up into the wind without stopping to lower sail. Lydia clutched at the swaying, dizzying ladder, dodged the heels in front of her nose, tried not to step on the fingers below her. And found herself on deck.

The boarding party had seized no more than the unguarded afterdeck, but that had given them control of the steering, and the ship was motionless, her canvas idly flapping like some of father's bees defending their hive against a large bumblebee, a group of boys had surrounded the bulky Alderman. Harmanus Krol was trying to fight and being overpowered.

The Captain's Strategy

But suddenly a silence fell. The Captain, the man she had seen in Caesar's shop, the man she had seen again with Mallie on this very deck, was advancing, a big-mouthed pistol in either hand, at the head of a group of ruffian looking sailors. And the sailors carried cutlasses, an axe and belaying pins.

"This child's play is ended," said Johan Boies. "You will surrender my good friend the Alderman, and my sailors, who are now overboard."

"Or else?" asked Wolf, equally restrained.

"Or else," the Captain fingered the trigger of his pistol, "I will defend my ship against pirates, and some of you will die."

Wolf's glance rested for an instant on something over the Captain's shoulder, something hidden from Lydia by the group of armed seamen, and swung back again to the speaker.

"The Hudson isn't the high seas," he temporized. "So this can't be piracy."

Oh this wasn't like Wolf, this stopping weakly to argue. Why didn't he do something, give the order to rush to the side, to jump and swim for safety! Give the order to throw the Alderman overboard, if there was yet time. . . .

Myndert must have felt the same, for he was edging closer in toward the Alderman. As the Captain hesitated, the tension grew. And grew.

And Wolf, looking firmly into those pistol barrels, still refused to budge, was wasting precious moments while the seamen came closer, closer. Silence.

A faint tremor of the deck, a thud, thud like marching boots came from somewhere beyond the rank of seamen. It could not be they, they were barefooted.

"Courage is good my friend, but only in the proper place. Waste no more time," advised the Captain.

Then, at a shout of warning from behind him, he swung swiftly round. Swiftly, but not swiftly enough. For, musket in hand, crawling between the legs of the unconscious seamen, just as though he were stalking a deer, was Andries!

And his musket had covered the Captain before he could raise a pistol.

And from behind the seamen a sharp word of command and a glimpse of Ensign Martin, drawn sword in hand, on either side a line of soldiers, their muskets reinforcing his authority.

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

Lydia Vedder, with a keen sense of fairness and as a member of the Blue company, had given valuable aid to Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues, and Andries Mey, another member of the company, against whom Alderman Krol had brought charges of treason. Harmanus Krol, leader of the Greens, was son of the Alderman. The Blues and the Greens were Young Companies in which girls and boys in Albany of Colonial times were organized for social activities. Albany was then in a perilous position, the French and Indians threatening it on the north and factions dividing it within. The Alderman charged that, through Andries, information about the fort was leaking to enemy armies. But Wolfert and Andries had stumbled on evidence that fixed suspicion on Alderman Krol, and they conveyed their information to Mayor Schuyler, who started to investigate.



Photograph through courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"White mare and black colt," a lithograph, by Evert Louis van Muyden.

The Sailplane Rises on Warm Air

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—12

By Freeman Cleaves

Model airplane builders have responded so enthusiastically to our question about their interest in bomber models, that we are now working on plans for a series on bomber, attack and scout models, which we expect to publish in the fall. You will hear more about them later.

The last model we are constructing in this series is a sailplane, or large model glider.

The sailplane is sometimes called a tow-line glider, because it is launched by means of a tow-line, as in flying a kite. The sailplane has a wing span from two to ten feet in length. It is built to soar in the air without engine power, at a much slower rate of speed than a powered airplane in flight. Warm ascending air currents carry the sailplane aloft and, on a sunny day, it may maintain its flight for many minutes, even hours, at a time.

Careful Balancing

The sailplane depends upon its own powers of balance and stability to maintain itself in flight. It should be able to right itself quickly when any sudden gust of wind is encountered. Therefore, due care should be taken in shaping and assembling the parts.

Junior aviators experienced in building rubber-powered models can easily graduate to the sailplane. The same materials are used as in a large rubber-powered model—balsa wood and model airplane tissue for the fuselage, sheet balsa and cotton fabric for the wings and tail surfaces. Bamboo paper may also be used as a covering.

The sailplane fuselage is usually narrower than that of a powered model plane of the same wingspread and is oval or elliptical in shape. Using a plan and materials from a kit obtainable at any model supply store, the builder will find that the fuselage construction is much the same as that of a rubber-powered model. Solid bulkheads can be used, however, as there is no rubber motor running through the center. The fuselage framework is built up with longerons and stringers of hard balsa. In the larger models, sheet balsa is used to cover the cockpit and fuselage framework.

The wings of the sailplane have a long span and a narrow chord, or width at their widest part. Spars and ribs of balsa strips are used, the ribs being given a slight under camber. The wing should be strong but light with durable tips and leading edges to withstand collisions and landing shocks. For the sake of lightness, ribs and tips may be hollowed out, while to lend strength, leading and sometimes trailing edges are covered with sheet balsa. Streamlined ribs are used also in the empennage, which comprises the horizontal elevator and stabilizer, vertical rudder and fin.

A Rugged Keel

Instead of landing-gear struts, a rugged keel of strip balsa or bamboo receives the shock of landing. If the model builder has an old alarm clock handy, he may take the flat coiled spring from it and fasten a piece to the keel to serve as a shock absorber. The piece of spring should be cemented to the base of the fuselage just behind the tow-line hook with its open part pointing toward the tail (Figure 1). A single wheel, preferably of rubber filled with air and attached to a shock-absorbing device, also may be used as a landing-gear. A tail-skid is attached to the under part of the rudder.

The launching hook is a J-hook cemented to the keel of the fuselage, or bound tightly to it with thread to which one or two coats of airplane dope are applied. Two types of launching hooks, attached in different positions along the fuselage keel, are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The launching hook may be attached forward of or at the sailplane's center of balance, depending upon the size of the model. The open part of the launching hook faces the tail.

Launching the Sailplane

The sailplane is launched by means of a tow-line, with a round wire hook attached to the open launching hook. The string is grasped tightly and the builder runs against the wind, carrying the sailplane aloft with him (Figure 1). As soon as the model reaches the right altitude, the tow-line is detached by jerking it backward so that the hook slips off the launching hook on the keel. The builder should inspect the launching hook after each flight to see that it is still firmly in position.

The sailplane should be launched only on sunny days, when rising warm air currents or thermals will buoy it upward and keep it aloft. Model airplanes and gliders fly better in warm weather than in cold because warm air contains more moisture, and, because of rising air currents, is more buoyant. Large, billowy, low-hanging clouds known as cumulus clouds, indicate the presence of warm rising air containing moisture. If the glider reaches the front of one of these clouds, or a point just underneath, it will be carried along by the air current created as the cloud moves along. The builder will find flying conditions favorable after the sun comes out following a rainstorm when moisture is evaporating, or early in the forenoon when dew is evaporating in the sun.

The first sailplane which a model-maker builds should have a wingspread of two to four feet. Once the first model is successfully constructed and flown, the builder will assemble and fly larger ones up to a wingspread of ten feet. After he has become quite familiar with the principles of glider flight, the builder probably will want to take up soaring in a full-scale glider which he can learn to navigate himself, under proper direction, from a seat in the cock-pit.

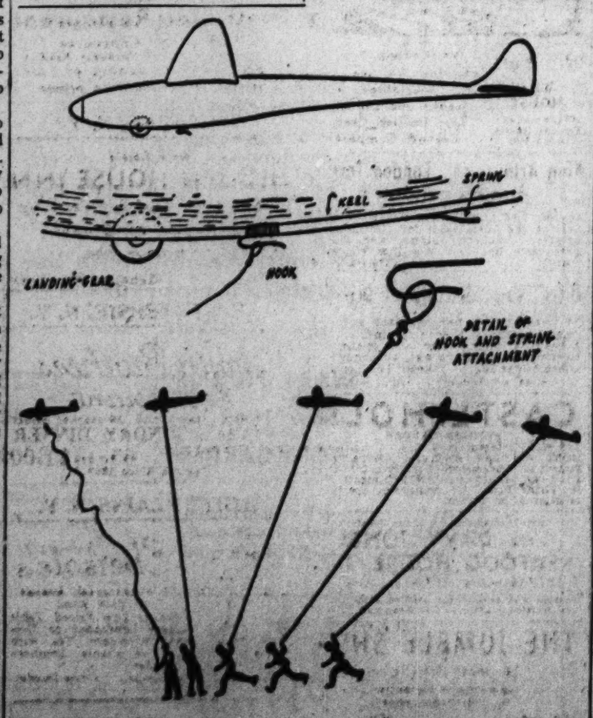
(This is the last of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that have appeared on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)

Send in Your Questions

If you have any questions about constructing the scale model airplanes in this series, send them in, and we shall be glad to give you any information we can. Even after this series ends, today, we shall still be happy to help you solve any problems that we can aid you with, and to answer any letters of inquiry about constructing the airplanes.

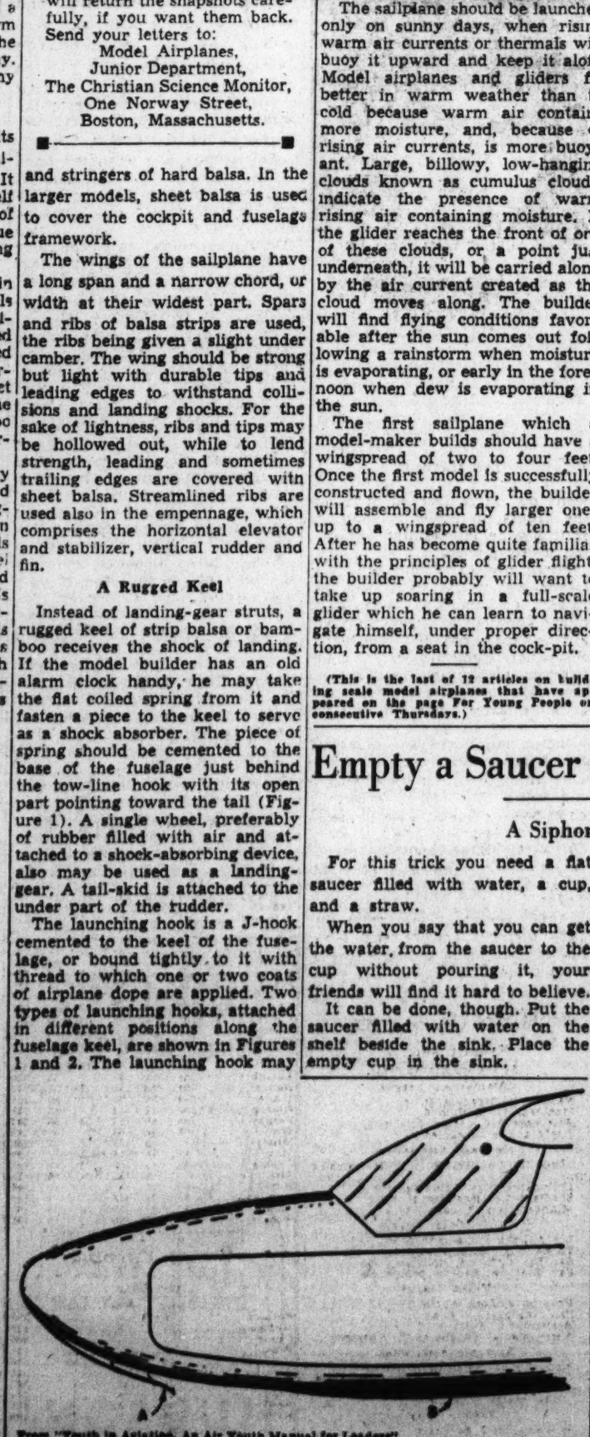
Best of all, we should enjoy hearing from boys and girls who have built models in this series and seeing snapshots of their airplanes. We will return the snapshots carefully, if you want them back. Send your letters to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.



From "Building and Flying Model Airplanes, an Air Youth Handbook" (D. Appleton-Century Company).

(Fig. 1) The sailplane and the technique of its launching



From "Youth in Aviation, An Air Youth Manual for Leaders" (D. Appleton-Century Company).

(Fig. 2) A—Launching hook. B—Keel of the sailplane

Empty a Saucer Without Pouring

A Siphoning Trick

For this trick you need a flat saucer filled with water, a cup, and a straw.

When you say that you can get the water from the saucer to the cup without pouring it, your friends will find it hard to believe.

It can be done, though. Put the saucer filled with water on the shelf beside the sink. Place the empty cup in the sink.

Make a bend in the straw, but be careful not to close up the straw. Make the bend in the straw so that the straw will go from the saucer down to the cup. Put one end of the straw into the water and be sure that the end is covered with water. Put the other end into your mouth and draw the water into the straw.

Now, still keeping the end under water, turn the other end so that it will be over the cup. The water flows from the saucer to the cup through the straw.

When you drew the water up the straw you really drew the air from the straw and the water rushed in to fill the empty straw. Making water flow this way is called siphoning.

As you drew the air from the straw the air on the surface of the water pushed the water into the straw. The pressure of the air made this happen. It is this same principle that makes the vacuum cleaner work.

In a vacuum cleaner there is a little motor which sucks all the air out of a tube. When mother starts the vacuum cleaner, the air in the room rushes with such force into the vacuum cleaner that it takes the dust and dirt with it.

Ruth Hendricks Akin

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

The end of the vacation season is a busy time for the Mail Bag, as boys and girls make sure of adding new friends to their lists of holiday triumphs.

"I always eagerly watch for the Mail Bag," writes Avery N. (17), of Ord, Nebraska, "but I find few letters from boys near my age, so I decided to write a letter myself and see what results it brings.

"I will be a senior in high school this fall. My hobbies include stamp collecting and making scrapbooks. I enjoy reading and am interested in music, playing the piano some myself.

"Geography has always been my favorite subject, which is one reason for my wishing correspondents, whether they live in the United States or in some foreign country. I believe the Mail Bag is doing a great service at this time, since friendships with youth all over the world are essential for an enduring peace."

We are delighted to hear from one of the older boys, and hope others will follow his example and write to the Mail Bag too.

Just in case there are other boys who are looking for correspondents now, we are republishing the names of eight whose names have appeared in the Mail Bag during the past few months.

Fulton F. (16) of Palmetto, Florida, wants a few pen pals in South America or Central America. He is especially interested in current events.

Webster K. (14) of Independence, Missouri, would like to start a correspondence with boys who are interested in stamp collecting, geography and history. He plays the violin, piano, and has a scrapbook hobby.

Jim G. (14) of Elk Grove, California, would like to hear from a South American boy who is a stamp collector and who, if possible, speaks English. If he does not speak English, Spanish will be all right, he says.

Joe S. (14) of Los Angeles, California, would like to correspond with boys anywhere in the world. His hobby is photography; he is interested in wood-working and natural history.

Arthur J. (15) of Natal, South Africa, would like a pen friend his age who is interested in stamps, either in America or Canada.

Arthur C. (13) of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has several hobbies, including stamp collecting, building model airplanes and swimming.

Dennis S. (12) of Wilmington, California, has three Shetland ponies, and his hobbies are stamps, postcards, and horseback riding.

Alan B. (11) of New South Wales, Australia, would like to correspond with any boy aged 11 in any part of the world. His chief hobby is collecting stamps. He loves all animals, especially his dog.

Velma A. (15), of Ventura, California, who says she has already made a number of friends through the Mail Bag, would like to hear from other girls of about her age. She enclosed a letter for a girl in England whose name had been published, and here is a quotation from it that other girls may enjoy reading:

"We live on a small seven-acre ranch, 10 miles out of Ventura. Our family includes my father and mother, my 12-year-old brother, and myself. We have a cow, a calf, about 100 chickens, a dog and anywhere from 15 to 20 cats.

"I formerly belonged to the local 4-H Club; my brother still belongs. He raises chickens and last year at the county fair he won three first prizes and one second prize for them. He received about $4; with this money he went to a 4-H summer camp this year."

Mary McW. (14), of Dallas, Texas, would like to correspond with girls who have interests similar to hers and who, preferably, live outside the United States.

"I am particularly fond of classical music," she writes, "but I thoroughly appreciate good literature, poetry, and painting. Also, I have undertaken a program of self-education and enjoy writing."

Here is a quotation we think other Mail Bag girls and boys will enjoy reading. It is from a letter written by an English girl who is in this country for the duration, to a girl in Wales:

"First of all, I should like to mention Virginia, the state in which I live. It is the most beautiful of the states, although I have not been in very many of them. But I feel sure that it is the most lovely because it reminds me so much of England and there are so many beautiful rivers, lakes, and waterways.

"America is indeed a very wonderful country, and I am proud to live in it and love it, although I can't get used to the people. I like them because they are so jolly. Also I like hot dogs and the way they say 'yeah.' They are really quite fun, especially to hear them talk and laugh. On the whole, they are a nice lot of people."

And here is a quotation from a letter that a girl in Worcester, Massachusetts, wrote to Peggy C., of Sussex, England, whose interesting letter was published last month:

"I have a brother 18 who wants to be a flier when he gets out of school. My dad is in the United States Navy, and I sent him that lovely poem of yours which was printed along with your letter.

"We've been practicing air raids this week. It seems very strange for us to have air-raid practice when everything is so peaceful. They say when everything's dormant that that's the time to be careful and on guard. We've had two daylight practice drills and they went off very smoothly.

"Some people over here don't realize yet there's a war going on. Sometimes I sit in my bedroom window and look over the roofs of neighboring houses and try to picture the war, but it just seems impossible. Life over here seems to be the same as before."

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.



SENDING YOUR DAUGHTER TO A JUNIOR COLLEGE?

In addition to college preparatory courses, the junior college offers unique career courses for those who wish to enter a profession or take a position directly upon graduation. Many of the country's finest schools of this type advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult their advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. You will also find on this page advertisements of art, business, music, and vocational schools in all sections of the country.

Charley Gehringer Still Sees Slim Hope for Red Sox in Waning Pennant Race

Detroit Playing Coach Has Encouraging Words

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Sure, I know the Yankees are eight games up," Charley Gehringer was saying, "but how can you count a club that's playing ball like the Red Sox out of the race?

"We know those Yankees. They've been a great ball club for a long time. And, of course, nobody expects them to fold in September. But the Red Sox have played close to .900 ball for a month, a terrific pace, and you never can tell in this game.

"Every stop we've made in the East," the Detroit Tiger playing-coach continued, "we've heard about the Red Sox—the way they've been hustling and how Cronin's pitching has improved. It's too bad, isn't it, that they couldn't have started to go in the middle of the summer?"

Gehringer got a sample of the new Red Sox style yesterday as his Tigers dropped both ends of a double-header at Fenway Park, 3-2 and 4-2, to Charley Wagner and Joe Dobson. And despite the fact that Boston's mathematical chances in this American League pennant race are growing dimmer by the hour, it is encouraging to hear Detroit's one-time second baseman voice a lingering hope.

By winning those two against the Tigers, the Red Sox stretched their victory march to 22 out of 26 and their latest unbroken string to four. However, as the locals went into their series final with the westerners this afternoon, they were still eight full contests removed from the flying Yankees—the exact position they held at the beginning of the week. So, although the Sox are moving—as Gehringer said—at a close-to-.900 clip, they find it almost impossible to gain on the world champs. But, in the words of Cronin: "We can only keep going and hope for the breaks."

The good Wednesday crowd of 18,596 which paid to watch the Red Sox and Tigers brought the Fenway Park attendance for the season to 718,814, which happens to be a new record. The previous high was 700,218, established a year ago. The reason for the new figure, of course, is this interesting late spurt of the Croninmen, which has brought in fans from all over New England in great numbers.

As they say in the dugout, Ted Williams wore out the Detroit pitchers yesterday. He blasted his 28th home run into the right field bleachers in the opener and drove over three big runs with a double in the nightcap. His totals for the year therefore became 121 runs batted in, 116 runs scored and a .351 average.

To go back further, Williams has moved at a sensational .571 pace in the batter's box since the start of the St. Louis series here on Sunday, lifting his season's figure from .340 to .351 over that stretch. He seems a cinch to win the triple offensive crown.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	88	44	.667	
Boston	81	53	.604	8
St. Louis	68	63	.519	19½
Cleveland	68	64	.515	20
Detroit	64	70	.478	25
Chicago	59	68	.465	26½
Washington	51	77	.398	35
Philadelphia	49	89	.355	42

Results Sept. 2

Boston 3, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 2 (10 inns).
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 8, Washington 2.
Chicago 7, Washington 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	90	40	.692	
St. Louis	86	45	.656	4½
New York	72	59	.550	18½
Cincinnati	65	65	.500	25
Pittsburgh	59	68	.465	29½
Chicago	61	74	.452	31
Boston	52	80	.394	39
Philadelphia	36	90	.286	52

Results Sept. 2

Boston 2, Chicago 1 (10 inns.).
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.

Briefs . . . The Braves pushed over a run in the 10th inning at Chicago to break their losing streak . . . The winning rally started, believe it or not, when Ernie Lombardi beat out a hit to the third baseman Stan Hack . . . Bill Donovan, who pitched the last three innings, got credit for his second victory of the year . . . The Red Sox have booked four exhibition games for the final week in September, provided they do not win the pennant . . . The dates follow: Sept. 22 at Manchester, N. H.; 23 at Brockton against Camp Edwards; 25 at Pawtucket, R. I., under lights, and 26 at Lynn, with Bump Hadley pitching against them . . . The White Sox have won nine straight and 12 out of 13 from Washington . . . Bobby Doerr is still trying to shake his batting slump . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox go to Camp Edwards for an exhibition.

Mike Brady Is Getting Back His Old Stylish Golf Swing

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the summaries of a couple of the recent New England professional Association golf tournaments the name "M. J. Brady" has appeared. He has been summering in his native Watertown and gradually getting back that old, stylish swing of his that carried him to the heights in competitive golf, including ties for two national open titles, victories in several major sectional titles, and honors galore in important tournaments far and wide.

For several months he could not swing a club, but this enforced layoff seems to have little impaired his hitting ability, as John Corcoran will attest. The M. G. A.'s Executive Secretary was playing the other day at Oakley and at the uphill 16th hit a tee shot of which he was justly proud, five yards or so across the road which for many years has been the measure of long hitting at that course and which, 25 years ago when Mike Brady first went there as club pro, rarely was crossed by any ball from the tee.

While Corcoran was still exulting over his fine hit, along came another ball from the tee that stopped fully 25 yards beyond his. John naturally was curious, so back he looked and discovered that it was the veteran Mike Brady, again touring the course over which he now proceeded to carve out a 69.

Brady always was a good hitter, one of the longest when in his prime and he had a swing that to this writer's eyes was one of the most pleasing of any ever seen. Twenty-five years ago the 515-yard 13th at Oakley rarely was reached in two, but Brady once holed his second shot, and he some time prior to that had deuced the 497-yard seventh at Wollaston. Over the years he has been one of the most spectacular of all golfers.

This happens to be a most appropriate time, where Brady is concerned and with him right here in his native haunts, to reminisce on such odd occurrences as long holes in two and short holes in one; for it was on Labor Day, 1917, that Brady aced the 167-yard seventh hole of the Siasconset course, and six holes later in the same round banged his tee shot into the cup at the 145-yard 13th, sensational then, as it would be today. He was playing an exhibition match in the company of Louis Tellier, then pro at Brae Burn, and with two amateurs, W. E. Woodruff and Harry Roberts. Prior to that he already had holed tee shots on three occasions.

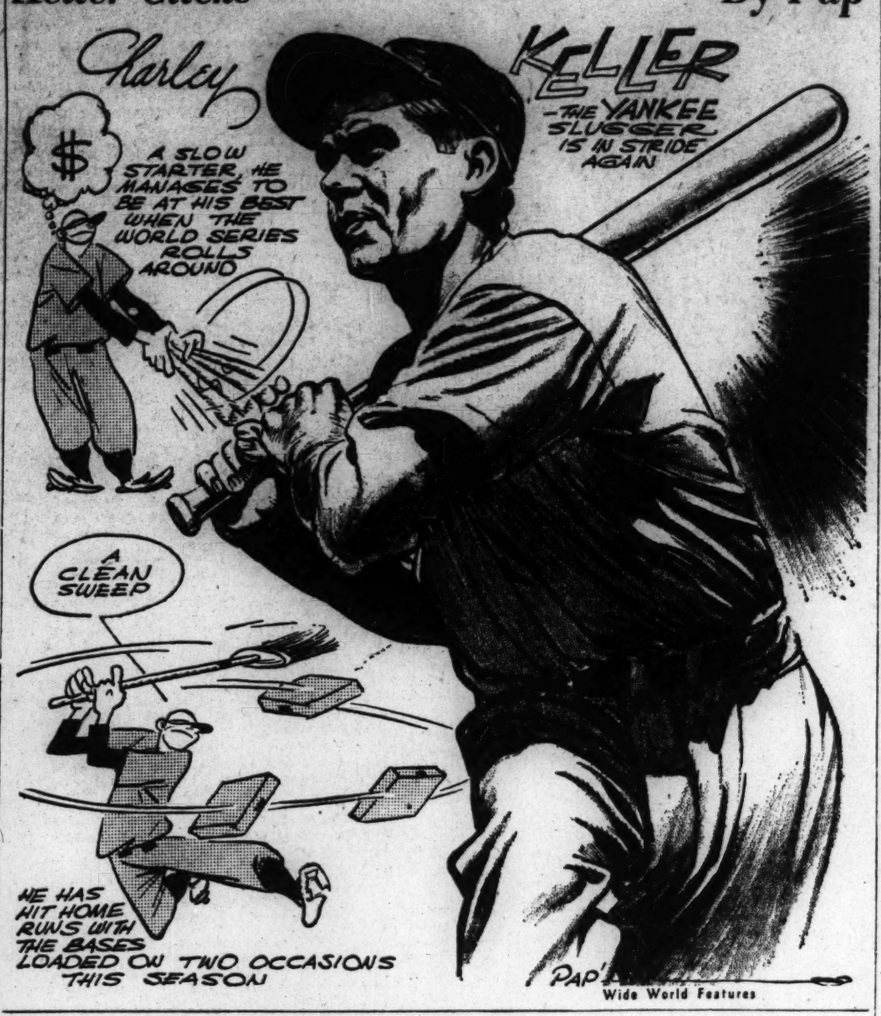
That day at Siasconset is only one of several reasons why Brady is among those whose memories might well flit back quarter of a century, for the other war was on at that time and Brady, then located here, was one of the main cogs in a series of exhibition matches to raise money for the Red Cross, just as this year clubs all over the country will be doing the same thing on Labor Day. It was in 1917 that Brady and Tellier teamed up against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford in a series of matches that were intensely interesting and through which thousands of dollars were raised. It was about that time, also, that Brady and Ouimet had their memorable home-and-home individual match at Oakley and Woodland, in which Brady piled up a lead of six holes at Oakley, was eight up in the first two holes at Woodland, and all square at the 17th.

As an example of the influences of improved balls, clubs, courses, and scoring conditions in general over the years, Brady's career is illuminating, for this golfer who began his professional career at Commonwealth in 1906, who landed 11th place with a 72-hole total of 343 in the 1908 national open at Myopia, and who tied for the national open title at the Chicago Golf Club in 1909 with a total of 307 is today able on occasions to break 70.

Only the slightest swing of the pendulum in his favor today would surely have him in golf's Hall of Fame, first when he tied for the national open in 1909 and next when he had the title right in his pocket with one round to play at Brae Burn in 1919, then to finish with an 80, lose a five-stroke lead over Walter Hagen, and then lose the play-off. In 1913 on the same course he had a seven-stroke lead over Tom McNamara at Brae Burn going into the final round of the Massachusetts open championship, lost it all through McNamara's fourth round 72, superlative in those days and a competitive record for the course, and also lost that play-off. The very next year, 1909, he won the State open at Belmont after a play-off with Orrin Terry, won it again in 1916 at Brae Burn, again after a play-off, this time with Pat Doyle, and won it a third time at Tedesco in 1923, this time by eight strokes over his nearest competitor, Bert Nicoll. At that time Brady was pro in Detroit, before he went to Winged Foot for a tenure of 15 years or thereabouts.

Among the quarter-century recollections most appropriate for this particular time is that the last week in August of 1917, just prior to Labor Day, the Weston Golf Club formally opened its then new and nine-hole course, with an exhibition match involving Francis Ouimet Jesse Guilford, Horton Pushee, and the then Brae Burn professional, Warren Webb.

Keller Clicks —By Pap'



Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hughson Talks About Pitching

Tex Hughson was stretched out on one of the training tables in the Red Sox clubhouse, propped up on an elbow, fingering a new ball. In a few minutes he was going out and try to add another victory to his already lengthy string. A reporter came in and asked him what Yankee hitter gave him the most trouble.

The Red Sox ace studied the white pellet a moment, then answered: "Di Maggio. There are several pretty good hitters on that club. But hitting all types of pitches, Joe is the toughest. He's always ready.

"I didn't have much trouble with him the first part of the season," the dark Texan continued. "I got him out about nine times in a row. But the last game I pitched against him in New York, he was rough on me. He almost tore my right leg off the first time up. The next time I thought I had him fooled with a sinker on the outside of the plate, but he snapped that bat around and hit a line drive right at Williams. Then he doubled to left-center, the ball getting between Ted and Dom Di Maggio.

Can Be Stopped

"Keller, Gordon, Dickey and a couple of others on that Yankee club can hurt you, but they can be pitched to. I mean, they've got spots that they don't like. But the only way you can bother Di Maggio is by pitching low away or high inside and keep mixing up your stuff. You might get him on a certain pitch in the first inning, and in the second see him hit it into the bleachers. That's the way with all great hitters."

Hughson sat up and gripped the ball as if he were going to throw it. "It's a funny thing," he said. "Whenever I've been behind the hitter, two or three balls and no strikes, I've gripped the ball across the seams, because I could control it better. I couldn't put quite so much on it that way, but I knew I could get it over. And that's what I wanted to do.

"But lately I've been missing the plate with it and it's got me into jams. I got to thinking about it the other day and finally figured out what was happening. I've been throwing so many sinkers and sliders lately, I can't get a straight ball over. I keep throwing it a little outside, figuring it will break in. But it doesn't and I miss the plate by a couple of inches."

Keeps Ball Low

The Red Sox star was reminded that the infielders did most of the work when he was pitching. Was it because of that sinker?

"Yes, that and the fact that I keep the ball low most of the time," Hughson said. "In one of my games Finney didn't handle the ball at all. Not even a base hit went out to right field. It was at Philadelphia. Somebody hit a foul ball into right, but Larry Woodall picked it up in the bull pen. Another time, at Chicago, the outfield didn't catch a fly ball until the eighth inning, and in the whole game only two were hit out there.'

A Red Sox teammate, who had been in the American Association with Hughson, had told the writer that Tex was as good a pitcher in the minors as he is in the majors; and that if it hadn't been for arm trouble, he would have been winning up here a year or two sooner.

"Well, it's true that my arm held me back," Hughson said. "But I can't agree that I was just as good a pitcher in the minors. I think I'm a better pitcher now than I ever was.

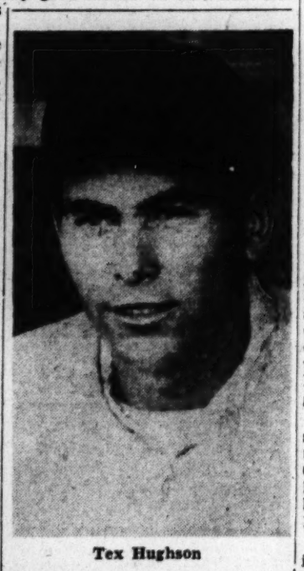
Studies Hitters

"To begin with, you can't be with an outfit like the Red Sox, touring the American League all year, without learning something," Tex went on. "I've learned to study the hitters; to throw to spots; to shift my fielders around, according to my pitches.

"Too, my best pitch in the minors was my fast ball. I'd throw it and it would sink, although I didn't know why. It wouldn't sink all the time—just once in a while. But after I got up here I made two separate pitches—an overhand fast ball that rises a little, and a half-sidearm sinker that breaks down.

"My change of pace is better now than ever, and no pitcher can win up here unless he can pull the string. I've come up with a palm ball—a floater—that I use to set up my fast ball. The knuckler? Oh, sure, I give them that every once in a while—usually when I'm ahead of the hitter," concluded the Texan.

About two hours later he had his 18th victory, and already has beaten every club in the league at least twice.



Tex Hughson

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 2

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 1, Syracuse 0.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 6.
Baltimore 7-4, Jersey City 6-13.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Louisville 8-4, Toledo 1-3 (2d game 10 inns.)
Indianapolis 9-4, Columbus 1-8.
St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 2.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 1, Oakland 0.
Portland 5, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 2-5, Hollywood 1-2.
San Diego at Seattle postponed.

Texas League

Houston 2, Fort Worth 0.
San Antonio 7, Dallas 3.
Beaumont 5, Tulsa 4.
Shreveport at Oklahoma City postponed.

Southern Association

Knoxville 13, Nashville 6 (10 inns.).
Birmingham 8-6, New Orleans 2-3.
Little Rock 6-8, Memphis 1-3.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Williamsport 2, Scranton 1.
Binghamton 2, Hartford 1.
Albany 6, Springfield 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

The Chicago Bears have discarded 75 plays used last season—but added as many more new ones.

Pauline Betz Easily Beats Shirley Fry

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles reached the semifinals of the national women's tennis championships at Forest Hills today with a blistering 6-0, 6-0 victory over 15-year-old Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Still playing like an automaton and gaining confidence with each succeeding set on grass, Frankie Parker stroked smoothly into the quarter-final round of the national tennis championships yesterday with a 6-2, 6-0, 6-1 victory over William Vogt of Drexel Hill, Pa.

This victory was Frankie's third of the tournament, and he had not yet been forced to play an extra set. He had won four out of nine sets by love scores, and in two others had yielded only one game each. The crowd of 1,500 that watched him dazzle Vogt left Forest Hills satisfied that Frankie was going to be extremely tough.

In the day's only other men's singles match, George Richards, the left-hander from Montebello, Calif., rallied to win out over Ladislav Hecht, the former Czech Davis Cupper, 6—2, 3—6, 0—6, 12—10, 6—2.

From here on, Richards is playing in the tournament on borrowed time. In the long fourth set Hecht led him 10—9 and four times reached match point in the 20th game, only to let Richards fight him off each time. Richards' tennis in the two sets he lost was of very low calibre, and it seemed extremely doubtful he could get past Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy in his next outing.

Eight players were left last night. Besides Parker and Richards, there were four other seeded Americans: Ted Schroeder, Jr., William Talbert, Seymour Greenberg and Mulloy; and the two South American stars, Pancho Segura of Ecuador and Alejo Russell of the Argentine.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	465	116	163	28	121	.351
Pesky	538	90	177	2	44	.329
Cronin	77	7	24	4	24	.312
Doerr	472	61	143	15	90	.303
Newsome	53	4	16	0	8	.302
Di Maggio	558	90	169	13	48	.300
Finney	332	50	91	2	42	.273
Lupien	392	52	106	3	60	.270
Peacock	298	14	59	0	16	.259
Tabor	477	53	123	13	75	.258
Fox	243	40	62	3	40	.255
Conroy	230	21	48	4	26	.201
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Lombardi	353	24	81	0	33	.230
Holmes	494	48	135	3	32	.273
Wager	284	38	76	1	30	.268
Klutts	190	18	49	1	27	.258
Fernandes	498	48	128	8	50	.257
West	388	46	94	11	49	.242
Miller	511	45	122	6	42	.239
Masi	81	14	18	0	6	.222
Cooper	165	11	43	3	18	.261
Sisti	377	44	81	4	28	.215
Ross	200	18	49	5	17	.245
Cuccinello	82	5	18	1	7	.205
Cooney	160	21	33	0	6	.206
Roberge	134	9	26	1	9	.194

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dutland	20	7	7	.500
Hughson	31	18	4	.818
Chase	15	4	1	.800
Brown	33	7	7	.778
Dobson	36	16	8	.666
Terry	10	6	3	.545
Wyner	35	13	11	.542
Judd	24	8	9	.471
Newsome	23	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	7	8	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	32	10	7	.588
Javery	38	22	14	.607
Salvo	22	6	7	.667
Salo	13	4	7	.364
Tobin	31	16	10	.615
Donovan	28	7	5	.286
Earley	34	4	11	.267
Johnson	7	0	0	.000
Lamanno	9	0	1	.000

Around The Hub

Hockey Plans

Plans for pro and amateur hockey next winter are still very much up in the air, with rumors saying one minute there will be hockey and then asking in the next breath, "How can there be?" Although Madison Square Garden is booking dates for Rangers and Boston Garden is reserving them for Bruins, the plans of the various interests are based merely upon hope.

A request from this Government to Canada might turn the trick, but whether the State Department would consider the sport important enough for such a step is a question. Canadians are still awaiting a report from their Director of Selective Service on a brief prepared for him by Frank Calder, President of the National League. The brief related the status of available players.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the first time in 19 years plebes at the Naval Academy will be eligible for varsity football. The freshman rule will be set aside as long as the wartime-accelerated classroom program which has been condensed into three years is continued.

♪ ♪ ♪

Football continues to gain in momentum, both locally and throughout New England. Harvard and Boston College sweltered in yesterday's heat of the afternoon while Dartmouth saw its men report to Tuss McLaughry 70 strong. Yale went through a light workout, while Norwich had three more players reporting to Stan Keck to bring the Cadet squad up to 34. One schedule change announced by Vermont has Rhode Island State taking the place of Hofstra Sept. 26 for the Vermont eleven's game at Burlington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: The fifth annual Metropolitan Boston amateur softball championship will be played at Carter Playground and Memorial Stadium, Chelsea, Sept. 12-13 and 19-20. Teams from 15 cities and towns will compete . . . The Eastern Army All-Stars have lost the services of Bob Westfall, ex-Michigan back, entirely, and those of George Cafego, ex-Tennessee flash, temporarily . . . L. C. Page and Company announced the publishing of the eighth series of "Famous Athletes of Today" by Harold Kaese and other writers.

Northeastern Has Sent Long List to Services

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Foxy Flumere were the moaning kind, he could fill the environs of Huntington Field with as woeful a collection of laments as have ever been heard about what has happened to Northeastern football this fall. But he isn't, and you won't hear about it unless, like the writer, you pin Foxy down for the facts.

Flumere, who stepped into the head coaching job at Northeastern when Jimmy Dunn fastened a couple of Army lieutenant's bars on his shoulders, could have quite a bit to say about the long list—including seven starting regulars—who were expected back this fall but who are now in the services. And he could have more to say about Tony Staruski, his line coach, who has been drafted just as official practice is about to begin next Tuesday. But all he says is,

"Sure we'll miss those boys. It would be silly to say we won't. But believe me, they are needed much more where they are than they would be back here, and I'm proud Northeastern's list of servicemen is so long."

Veterans Gone

To tell the truth, the list does read like last year's roster sheet, and part of it like the starting lineup for last fall's games. Remember John Dillon, Tad Krajewski, Ronnie McKinnon, Len Erickson, Ed Jensen, Gale Foster, and Joe Dias? They were all starters for Jimmy Dunn. And if you were acquainted with Husky football you will remember the names of fellows like Bob Bartlett, Mike DeMeo, Charlie Knowles, George Makris, Gunnar Myrbeck, George Fay, Peter Galuffo, Dick Morrissey, Russ Starck, Milton Barth, Phil Sheridan, Stan Poslushney, and Hannibal Hunter. All were expected back, but none are here.

In addition to Dunn the services have claimed Herb Gallagher and Harold Kopp, who with Staruski and Foxy formed the Husky coaching staff a year ago. Now it is Foxy alone of the group who remains and who will work with only Stan Benjamin, a newcomer, if he cannot replace Staruski.

Leans to Optimism

Instead of being bowed by what many would consider a major catastrophe, Foxy leans to the optimistic side. "Just let me find a couple of tackles and we ought to have a pretty fair season," he says.

Flumere, who was Northeastern's first football captain when the Huskies started the sport under Al McCoy in 1932, is high on his starting backfield, which can be called a veteran array. Ed Sakovitz, Bob Otenti, and Dave Murphy, veteran backs, are joined by Dick Grey, converted from first-string center, and behind them are enough men to account for another full set of backs with a few left over for good measure.

Sophomore Tackles

In the line the only veterans returning are Jim Phillips, end, and Tom White, guard, but outside of the tackle slots Foxy is not too concerned. "I have enough to take care of all except those important tackle positions," he says, "and I guess I will have to use sophomores for them. Werner Bewthel and Alex Kavall were the regulars on the freshmen eleven last fall, and I plan to try them on the varsity. If they work out, we'll do all right."

Watch for the Huskies to change their attack slightly this fall, for Flumere is planning to use more wide-open plays than the team has employed in the past, with various spreads playing no little part in the program.

Played Under Dunn

Although Foxy attended Northeastern in 1932 and '33, he had to drop out of school because of illness, following which he had to earn enough money to continue his education. He came back in 1937 and '38, and played football under Jimmy Dunn. After his graduation in 1939 he helped Dunn with the backfield for one year, went to Lawrence High School in Maine for one year where his football and basketball teams won Central Maine championships, and then last year came back to Northeastern to help Dunn again with the backs.

The Huskies are scheduled to play their first game with Arnold here Oct. 3, and then on successive Saturdays meet Springfield away, Bates, American International away, Tufts, Lowell Textile, and New Hampshire away.

Philadelphia fans don't throw away their rain checks. At one game with the Yankees 13,000 of them showed up.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 269,640
1942 volume to date 68,106,607
1941 volume to date 92,934,409

Stock Market Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Small buyers kept selected stocks tilting moderately upward in today's market while many leaders suffered more from neglect than liquidating pressure.

Except for scattered preferreds, notably in the utility division, advances and declines generally were in small fractions from the start. Narrow irregularity ruled in the final hour with numerous issues unchanged. Dealings ran to around 300,000 shares.

Most bullish contingents, brokers said, still inclined to keep comments at a minimum pending details of the President's plan to battle the high cost of living. The Treasury's latest tax proposals provided nothing much in the way of price motivation and the war news too spotty to have an appreciable influence on trends.

Despite speculative and investment indifference there was a smattering of new tops for the year or longer. Among these were Postal Telegraph preferred, Market Street Railway prior preferred, Chicago & Eastern, Illinois "A" and American Machine & Metals.

Many usually active performers appeared late on the ticker tape. Bethlehem Steel, for instance, failed to open until after noon. Both this stock and U. S. Steel did little or nothing price-wise.

Favored most of the time were senior issues of American Power & Light, Electric Power & Light and U. S. Leather "A," along with common stocks of Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Kennecott and Westinghouse. Laggards included General Motors, Great Northern, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Boeing and Montgomery Ward.

Carrier bonds pushed forward in a mixed market today.

Some advances of a point or more were registered in the low and medium-priced rail group, though most changes were narrow.

Among foreigns, Cuba 5½s jumped sharply on small volume, along with Uruguay 4½s.

Helped by specific news developments, the rails resumed leadership after resting most of Wednesday at slightly lower levels. Much of the bidding was in the low priced group and incurred numerous obligations of roads undergoing reorganization.

Missouri Pacific bonds got off to a good start after news was released the executive committee had made certain recommendations to the trustee designed to effect savings in interest charges. Others in the rising cycle included Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Burlington 3½s and 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Kansas City Southern 5s and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s.

U. S. Governments held about stationary after the overnight announcement the Treasury would come into the market shortly for an additional $3,000,000,000 of new financing. The amount was somewhat larger than most Wall Street quarters had expected.

Foreign dollar bonds were steady with principal interest in South Americans.

Big Magnesium Plant Is Now in Operation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Beginning of production at the world's largest magnesium plant—Basic Magnesium, Inc., at Las Vegas, Nev.—was announced by the War Production Board.

A. H. Bunker, chief of the WPB's aluminum and magnesium branch, said the plant had a rated capacity 3½ times total United States output in 1941.

Basic Magnesium, Inc., is the latest of five important magnesium plants to enter production in recent weeks. The others were identified as the new Dow Chemical Plant in Texas, a Ford Motor Company plant in Michigan, the Permanente Metals Corporation, Mianteca, Calif., and the New England Mine Company's Connecticut plant.

All five were financed and are owned by the Government through the Defense Plants Corporation. They cost about $175,000,000.

They will provide magnesium needed for such vital war weapons as aircraft, incendiary bombs, flares, and tracer bullets.

Bank Clearings Are 23½ P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings rose moderately last week from the total of the previous week and were sharply ahead of the corresponding week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

For 23 leading cities the mercantile agency showed clearings of $6,844,049,000 in the week ended Sept. 2, a gain of 9.8 per cent from the preceding week and 23.5 per cent from the 1941 week, which was shortened by the Labor Day holiday.

New York transactions were up 20.5 per cent from a year ago at $3,666,987,000. Comparisons for other cities, against the five-day week of 1941, showed gains of 70.5 per cent for Portland, Ore., 53.8 per cent for Omaha, 50 per cent for Seattle and 42.7 per cent for St. Louis.

London Market Generally Firm

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The stock market closed a quiet session with prices generally firm today.

British funds were steady. Brazilian bonds eased. Oils were slightly higher and home rails were maintained at the lower levels.

Cuba Looking To U. S. to Buy Big Sugar Crop

HAVANA, Sept. 3 (AP) — Prime Minister Ramon Zaydin, in a civic club luncheon address, said a reduction of the present sugar production rate "would just about "bring civil war" to Cuba, whose economy is based on sugar.

Situation Outlined

Here's the way Mr. Zaydin described the situation:

"With suffering on farms and with the national economy battered, workers and the entire people would formulate reasonable protests" if the sugar crop were reduced.

Cuba had been counting on a continuation of the boom which followed United States purchase of her entire 1942 crop.

"In the name of the Government I declare there cannot be and will not be" a reduction in the crop, Mr. Zaydin said.

The United States has been unable to take away all the sugar bought because enough ships aren't available.

But Cuba, encouraged by higher prices and world demand for its best cash crop, had counted on the United States also buying heavily of an increased 1943 crop. Now some feel such purchase is doubtful and the question of crop reduction has come up.

Imports from Cuba by the United States were estimated at about 36 per cent less than last year, and growers talked of a carryover on the island of 1,500,000 tons of sugar out of a 4,000,000-ton crop of sugar and molasses.

Puerto Rico, by contrast, has sent abroad more than 80 per cent of its 1941 shipments despite a record production of 1,147,000 tons.

Depend on Cuba

American sugar refiners depend chiefly on imports from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Formerly they bought from the Philippines.

They have been allotted 70 per cent as much sugar as they processed in 1941 but say their receipts have been well under that.

The American beet sugar producers, however, have actually increased their sales, trade sources said, by supplying the deficiency areas of the East from their surpluses.

The figures show beet sugar deliveries for the first seven months of 1942 at 26 per cent below the same period a year ago, these sources reported, but in the April-to-July period deliveries of leading companies were estimated at 200,000 bags above the April-July total in 1941.

SEC Inaugurates Proceedings Against Cities Service P. & L.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings against the Cities Service Power & Light Company and six of its direct or indirect subsidiaries to determine whether they conform to corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act.

The order, which set Oct. 6 for a hearing, is the second action by the SEC involving Cities Service Company, parent firm of Power & Light, a top subholding company in the Cities Service Utilities System.

In May, the SEC inaugurated action under Section 11 (B) (2) of the act against Cities Service and four other units. Empire Gas & Fuel Company for which a voluntary plan for reorganization is pending, and Indiana Territory Illuminating Oil Company.

All Cotton Linters Must Go to CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's entire supply of cotton linters must be sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation under an order issued by the War Production Board.

Describing cotton linters as essential in the manufacture of explosives, plastics, and other vital war materials, the WPB said free flow of adequate supplies of linters into these uses was cut by price, marketing, and transportation difficulties.

To remove these obstacles to a maximum supply of linters the WPB directed that all producers accept orders from the Commodity Credit Corporation without regard to preference ratings.

The order makes it illegal to deliver to anyone other than the CCC and illegal for any person outside the CCC to accept deliveries. The CCC may not deliver any linters to anyone without specific authorization from the WPB.

Only cotton linters suitable for production of chemical cotton pulp will be purchased by CCC. Substandard bales rejected by the CCC will be disposed of under direction of the WPB.

Cities Service Power

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Cities Service Power and Light Company has filed with the Security and Exchange Commission proposal to make the Pueblo (Colo.) Gas and Fuel Company a subsidiary and extend Pueblo's five per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, series A, until September, 1952.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (vw) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Monds
(Dollars and ThirtySeconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	2s 5-46 June	100.10	100.10	100.10
	New ork City Bond			
1	3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s 49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Ala Power 3½s 72	106	106	106
7	Alleghany 5s 44 mod	80	88¾	80
14	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	72½	72	72
12	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57	56¾	56¾
1	Allied Stres 4½s 51	104	103¾	104
5	Am & Por P 5s 2030	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Am T & T 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
4	Am T & T 3½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¾
12	Am T & T 3s 56	107	107	107
16	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
12	Arm Del 4s 59	105⅛	105	105⅝
120	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	90¾	90	90¾
78	Chi&E Ill 5s 2faf 97	30	29½	30
1	Chi&Erie 5s82	118	118	118
7	Chi Gt W 4s88	66½	66	66⅛
4	Chi I&L 5s56	8½	8¾	8½
2	Chi I&L 5s66	8¾	8¼	8¾
434	CMStP&P 5s75	15¾	14¼	15¾
335	CMStP&P 4½ 2s2000	3½	3	3½
4	CM&SP 4¼s89F	43¼	43¼	43¾
49	CM&SP 4½s89C	43¾	43½	43½
40	CM&SP 4½s89E	43⅝	43½	43⅝
43	CM&SP gen 4s89	43¼	43	43⅛
30	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	40½	40	40½
18	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	22½	22¼	22½
25	Chi&NW gm 5s87	34	33⅛	34
10	Chi&NW 4¾s87	33⅝	33¼	33½
49	Chi&NW cv 4¾s49	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
2	Chi&NW gm 4½s87	32½	32½	32½
66	Chi&NW 4½s2037C	22	21¾	22
40	Chi&NW 4½s2037C	22	21¾	22
152	Chi&NW 4s 87	33	31¾	33
26	Chi&NW 4s 87st	33	33	33
20	Chi&NW 3½s 87	31¾	31¼	31¾
1	CRI & P 4½s 52A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
55	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3	3¼
78	CRI&P 4s 88	28¼	27¾	28⅛
5	CRI&P 4s 88	24¾	24¾	24¾
5	CRI&P 4s 88ct	27½	27½	27½
188	CRI&P 5s 34	15¼	14¾	15¼
6	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62¼	62½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107⅞	107⅞
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
19	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98	98¼
1	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
13	Choc Okl&G 5s 52	36⅞	36¼	36⅝
15	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	47¾	47¾
5	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
7	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	65	64¾	64¾
3	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	50	49¾	49¾
228	Col&So 4½s 80	25¾	25	25¼
20	ColumbiaG5s52May	91	91	91
41	ColumbiaG5s 1961	86	85½	86
1	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	ComMach Inc 6Swsw	30½	30½	30½
6	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109	108⅝	109
3	Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	105	105	105
5	Con Oil cv 3¼s 51	104	104	104
3	Con Rys 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
6	CubaNRy5½s42rct	28¾	28¼	28⅝
5	Cuba R R 5s 52 Rct	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
33	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57	56⅜	57
43	D&R G 4½s 36	19¾	19⅝	19¾
158	D&R G 4s 36	19¾	19¼	19¾
13	D&R G 5½s 55 78	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
4	El Paso&SW 5s 65	67	66⅞	67
8	Erie 4½s 2015	50¾	50½	50¾
38	Erie24s 95	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	FairbanksMorse 4s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98½	98¾
5	Fla E Cst 5s 74	14½	14½	14½
3	Gen Stl Cast25½s 49	97	97	97
10	Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	15½	15½	15½
11	Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105½	105½
4	Gt Nor2Ry 6½s 52	100½	100½	100½
20	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81½	81½	81½
3	Gt Nor 4s 46C	96¼	96¼	96¼
6	Gt Nor 4s 46H	95½	95	95½
14	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76	76	76
2	Gulf M&N 5½s 50	90½	90½	90½
4	Harbren Riv&P 4s 54	83½	83½	83½
18	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	42½	42½
85	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	19¾	20
9	Ill Cen 4s 52	48½	48	48
10	Ill Cen 4s 53	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
6	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45¼	45¼
35	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44⅞
3	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2	Illesian-Am 7s 41	30	30	30
19	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49⅝	49½	49¾
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
6	Ind Illelotric 4s 50	74½	74½	74½
1	Interlakelron gv4s47	101	101	101
23	Int Gt Nor a) 6s 52	2⅜	2½	2⅜
112	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜
72	Int Gt Nor 8s 54B	22⅞	22	22⅝
75	Int Gt Nor 6s 56C	21	22	22
33	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	35	35
1	Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104¼	104½
1	Int T&T 4½s 52	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
14	Int T&T 5s 55	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2	Iowa Cen rfg24s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	54	53⅞	54
42	KC South 5s 50	72	71½	72
26	KC South 3s 50	62	61⅝	62
2	KC Term 4s 60	100½	100½	100½
1	Kings Co Lt 4s 54	104½	104½	104½
1	Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	86½	87½
7	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87½	86	87½
2	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	46½	45½	46½
7	Lehigh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	30	30
1	Libby McN&L 4s 55	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
8	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100½	100½	100½
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
16	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Lou&Nso Jt M 4s 52	89½	89½	89½
3	McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	104	104	104
16	Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	36½	36⅜	36½
1	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
2	MSP&SSM ar 5½s 49	1	1	1
5	MSP&SSMarie 6s 38	15½	15	15½
79	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¾	14⅜	14¾
	Mo-Ill 5s 50	96	96½	96½
19	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35	34⅝	35
100	M-K-Tex a) 5s 07	21¼	30½	31¼
13	M-K-T 4½s 78	31½	31¼	31½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅝	40½	40⅝
39	Mo Pac 5s 77 A	34½	33⅞	34½
14	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34½	33⅞	34½
42	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	34¼	34	34¼
61	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	34⅜	34¼	34¼
49	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34½	33⅝	34¼
	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
303	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Montreal Tr 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
1	Mor & Essex 3s 55	38½	38½	38½
1	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
5	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	36¼	36¼
14	Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	66	66	66
4	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Nat Distill 3½s49	100⅝	100½	100¼
1	N Eng RR 5s 45	67	67	67
2	NO Pu Serv 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	78¼	78¼	78¼
48	NOTex&Mex 5½s 54	53¼	53	53
10	NOTex&M 5½s 54ct	49	48½	49
1	NOTex&M 5s 54	51	51	51
6	NOTex&M 5sB 54ct	47½	47¼	47½
52	NOTex&M 5s 56C	51	51	51
10	NOTex&M 5s 56C ct	47½	47½	47½
4	NOTex&M 4½s 56	47½	47¼	47½
4	NYC rfg 5s 2013	47¾	47¼	47¾
60	NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47½	47½
6	NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50½	50¾
19	NYC cv 3½s 52	89½	89½	89¾
1	NYC & HR 3½s 97	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	69	69	69
10	NYC La Sh 3½s 51	53½	53	53½
2	NYChi & StL 5½s 74A	77¾	77¾	77½
14	NYChi & StL 4½s 78	63¾	63¼	63¼
2	NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	80	80	80
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
3	NY L&WD&I 5s 43	102	102	102
68	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	45¾	45	45⅝
15	NYNH&H cit 6s 40	58	57½	58
102	NYNH&H 4½s 67	41½	41	41½
1	NYNH&H 4s 47	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	NYNH&H 4s 50	35¾	35¾	36¼
3	NYNH&H 4s 56	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
9	NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7	7½
3	NYNH&H 3½s 47	34	34	34
19	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
4	NYW rfg 4s 62	6¼	6⅛	6¼
10	NY-S&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35
21	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
16	Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	29	29	29
6	Norf Sou 4½s 98	71	70¾	71
8	Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	65	65½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55½	55½	55½
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	50¼	51
7	Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73⅝	73½
103	Ogden &LCha 4s 48	13¾	13¼	12
1	Ohio Edi 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	99⅝	99⅝
8	Pac G&E 3s 71	102½	102½	102½
5	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	67	67	67
1	Pen Co 4s 63	103½	102	102
1	Pen Oh & Det 4½s 77	101	101	101
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
10	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119½	119½	119½
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	101½	101⅝
16	Pen RR 4½s deb 7	87⅝	87½	87⅝
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97	97	97
1	Pen RR 3½s 70	99¾	99½	99¾
5	Pen RR 3½s 52	86⅝	86¼	86⅛
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43	43
7	Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	70¾	70½
9	Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	60⅝	61
4	Pere Marq 4s 56	61	61	61
2	Phila Co 4½s 61	98	97½	98
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Ph Read C&I 66s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
13	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31	30⅝	30⅝
5	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
1	Pitt Steel 4½s 50B	99	99	99
3	Pitt ¾WVa 4½s 60C	59	59	59
8	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¼	86	88¼
2	PubSve No Tyl 3½s 68	104½	104½	104½
1	Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
48	Pur Fa Pr 4½s 81	34½	34½	34½
1	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93¼	93¼	93¼
6	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	33¾	33¾	33¾
303	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106½	106⅝
9	So Cal Pow 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103½
1	Sou Pac 4½s 68	83¾	83¾	83½
21	Sou Pac 4½s 81	83¾	83½	83½
18	So Pac 4½s 69	83½	83¼	83½
6	So Pac rfg 4s 55	69	68½	68¾
25	So Pac ctf 4s 49	64	63¾	63¾
60	So Pac 3½s 46	90	89⅝	89⅝
21	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56	54⅞	55
1	South Ry 4½s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	South Ry gen 4s 56	65½	65¼	65½
3	So Ry 4s 6s L 51	87	87	87
1	W Nat Tel 5s 60	108½	106½	106½
7	Superior Oil 3½s 56	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝
1	T AR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
28	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
1	Tex & Pac 5s TBC	64	64	64
1	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64	64	64
134	Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
8	Third Ave 4s 60	60	60	60
1	T St L & W 4s 50	87	87	87
5	Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98½	98½	98½
5	Union Oil Cal 3s 68	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
1	Un Pac 3½s 71	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	95¾	95¾	95¾
8	Utah L&R Trac 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
15	Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96½	96¼
2	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Va Ir C & C 5s 49	74	74	74
16	Wabash 4s 81	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
8	Wabash 4s 91	80¼	80	80½
15	Walwrth 4s 55	86	85½	86
2	Wash Term 3½s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
24	West Shore 4s 2361	48	44⅞	45
45	West Va Pa 3½s 64	104	104	104
8	Westn Md 4½s 77A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3	Westn Md 4s 52	86¾	86½	86½
5	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	34½	34½	34½
14	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Western Un 5s 51	81½	81½	81½
6	Western Un 5s 60	81¾	81⅝	81½
8	Westrn Un 4½s 50	83½	83½	83½
6	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92½	92½
144	Wis Cen 4s 49	48¾	48¼	48¾
4	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	18½	18½	18½
1	Young S&T 3½s 60	98¾	98¾	98¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Agri M Bk Col 6s 47	39	39	39
7	Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	39	39	39
1	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73	73	73
2	Argentine 4½s 48	92½	92½	92½
1	Australia 4½s 56	65¾	65¾	65¾
18	Brazil 6½s 27-57	29½	29	29
3	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	62½	62½	62½
8	Canada 5s 52	101½	101⅜	101⅜
4	Canada 4s 60	106½	106½	106½
1	Canada 3s 66	97½	97½	97½
1	Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
1	Canada 2¾s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	ChileMtBk6¼s57asd	15½	15½	15½
13	ChileMtgBk6s 61asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
6	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Chile 6s 61 Fed asd	16½	16½	16½
1	Chile 6s 62 asd	16⅜	16½	16½
2	Colomb 6s 61 Janu	46	46	46
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	45½	45½	45½
1	Colomb 3s'70	34½	34½	34½
3	Cuba 5½s 45	110	110	110
11	Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
2	Denmark 5s 42	45¼	44⅝	45¼
2	Denmark 5½s 55	38	38	38
9	El Salvador 8s 48 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Haiti 6s 52	61	61	61
1	Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
9	Mex 1D 4s asd 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	Peru 1st 6s 60	11¼	11¼	11½
6	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62	61½	61½
36	Urug a) 3¾s4¼s 79	59	59	59
1	Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	59	59	59
5	Urug cv 3¾s & 4½s 79	57½	57½	57½

Total today, 8,057,500; previous day, 8,-162,600; week ago, 9,872,000; year ago, 6,-731,700; two years ago, 9,601,900; Jan. 1 to date, 1,417,380,000; year ago, 1,445,827,425; two years ago, 1,4...236,375.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cons Steel pf	43¾c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Foster Wheeler Corp $7 cum conv pf	11.75 Initial	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Chicago Great Western RR Co 5 cum pf 62½c ..		Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Honolulu Rapid Transit Co 6 pf	15c Q	Sep.	31	Aug. 24
Stock				
No Am Co	..	Oct.	1	Sep. 8
Regular				
Am Crystal Sugar	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do 4 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Am Hardware Corp	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 11
Bankers Trust C NY	35c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 14
Beneficial Ind Ln 3½pc	..	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do pf	62½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Boston&Albany RRCo	$2	Sep.	30	Aug. 31
Central Hanover Bk&Tst Q	3	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
od	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Cooper Bessemer do pr pf	50c .. 75c Q	..	..	..
Deposited Bank Shares of N Y Series A	02¾c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Deposited Bank Shares (NY) Series NY	017c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Eaton & Howard Bal Pd	20c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
do Stock Fd	10c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 15
Emerson Drug, A&B	25c Q	Sep.	10	Sep. 2
Emerson Drug 8 pf	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Fidelity Fund Inc.	15c Q	Sep.	25	Sep. 14
Foster Wheeler pf $1.75	..	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Garfinckel (J)&Co	17½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
do 6 cv pf	37½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Grant(WT)Co (Del)	35c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do 5 pf	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gruen Watch	12½c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
do pf	31¼c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gulf Oil Corp	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Haloid Co	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Margay Oil	25c Q	Oct.	10	Sep. 19
Penn Glass Sand pf	$1.25 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Pitts Plate Glass	75c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Price Bros & Co. Ltd 6½ pf	$1.37½ Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Pub Serv N J	20c ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
SignalRoyalties Co,A	25c Q	Sep.	18	Sep. 5
Simon (Jj) & Sons,Ltd	15c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Do 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Sivyer Steel Clings Co	50c ..	Sep.	18	Sep. 7
Sundestrand Mch T	65c ..	Sep.	21	Sep. 10
US Pot Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
WickwireSpencer Stl	50c ..	Sep.	21	Sep. 11

*One share Det. Edison on each. No. Am. Co.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¼
American Barge Line Co	8¼	9⅛
American Hardware Co	20¼	22½
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19⅞	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65⅝	..
Appleton Company	29½	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	108½	..
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	..
Arlington Mills	38½	41¼
Arnold Print Works	15¾	..
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	36¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	⅞	1⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19½	21½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	86¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	.90	1.40
Brown Co pf	16¾	19½
Campbell A S Co Inc	4	5
Central Railway Signal A	20½	22½
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	11¾	13½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	14½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20½	22¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25½
Draper Corporation	58¾	62¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15¾
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¼
Eastern Corporation pf	15¾	17¾
Exolon Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	25	26¾
General Fire Extinguisher	10¾	12¼
General Machinery	35½	38
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	9¾	11¾
Goodall Worsted Company	18	19
Graton & Knight Co	6	8½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65¾	70
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	26¾	29¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	49¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	19	21
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	5½
Hazeltine Corp	8	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6¾	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13½	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electrochem	19½	21¾
International Machine Tool	7⅞	9
Keith George E Co	15¾	..
Kendall Company	6¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	25½	27¾
Landers Frary & Clark	18	21
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	..
Lincoln Stores 7	83½	88½
*Ludlow Mfg Associates	31¼	34½
Marathon Paper Mills	53¾	57¾
Marlin Rockwell Corp	25	27¾
Merck & Co	108½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	19¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	17	20
†Metal & Thermit Corp	8	9⅞
Millers Falls Company	3¾	4½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	15¾	17¾
Nashawena Mills	44¾	..
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	14½	16⅞
Nashua Manufacture Co	43¾	50½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	15½	17½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	5¾	6⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7¼
National Shirt Shops	41¼	45
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	37¾	41
Newmarket Manufac Co	23¾	31½
Nicholson File Company	21¾	25
Nonquitt Mills	11¾	12¾
Ohio Finance	29¼	32¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11⅜	13½
Parker Appliance	96	..
Plymouth Cordage Company	25½	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	24¾	..
Quissett Mill	2¾	3¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¾	19¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	43¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	22¾	24¾
Sanford Mills	23¼	26¼
Submarine Signal Co	41¾	44¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	3

Commerce and Finance

Spending Levy to Produce Record Tax Asked by Morgenthau

Business and Industry

War Insurance Total Over $50 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones revealed today that the War Damage Corporation has insured property in the United States against enemy attack for between $50,000,000,000 and $100,000,000,000.

Mr. Jones, who is chairman of the company, made this report to the first directors meeting of the agency today.

Largest in World

The corporation, government-owned but co-operating with the private fire insurance companies, already has banked with the Treasury approximately $100,000,000 in premiums, and issued about 3,500,000 individual policies. It is easily the largest insurance company in the world, and still growing rapidly.

While most details are confidential, it was learned that the policies range from a few hundred dollars apiece on household furnishings to more than $1,250,000,000 each for the American Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation.

A number of major industries have purchased policies in the $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 range. The big railroads, utilities, privately-owned war plants, apartment houses, hotels, as well as thousands of residences and farms are also customers.

Uncle Sam, himself, didn't buy any on either Government buildings or Government-owned war plants. If he did, officials said, it would be taking money out of one pocket to put it in another. Likewise, most of the states and municipalities "carry their own insurance."

However, many self-liquidating public projects bought insurance. The Port of New York Authority insured all of its giant bridges and tunnels, and the famous San Francisco-Oakland Bridge also is on the books.

Vital Areas Insured

Most of the insurance is on the East and West coasts, where the theoretical possibility of enemy damage is greatest. The vital Detroit industrial area also is thoroughly covered. In these sections, home owners and industrial executives alike have flocked to buy policies, but in the Middle West there is much less interest, particularly for private homes and farms.

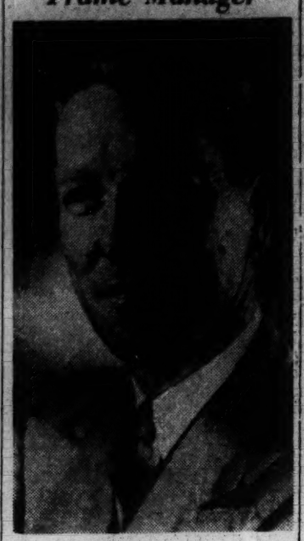
Some of the insurance also has been placed in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In Hawaii, for instance, the large Japanese population has sought protection from their Nipponese cousins, but generally have been refused, on grounds of public policy.

The insurance program began on July 1.

Except for a $3 minimum per policy, the insurance rates include 10 cents per $1,000 on homes and farms; 10 to 15 cents on churches and other educational or religious institutions; 15 to 20 cents on apartments, hotels, office buildings, and warehouses; 18 to 27 cents on factories, piers, wharves, and bridges; 10 to 30 cents on street car and railroad properties; 30 cents on utilities; 25 cents on pleasure boats; 25 to 75 cents on commercial boats; 75 cents on furs, jewelry and art objects.

Traffic Manager



Stanley G. King

Appointed general traffic manager in Mexico for American Airlines, Inc. Mr. King has been assistant western traffic manager at Los Angeles. He joined the airline in 1940.

Banks Seen Setting Up Special Coupon Checking Accounts

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Commerce Department suggested that some day soon banks may have to set up special checking accounts, using ration coupons instead of money, to help business cope with the problem of rationing.

A press release from the department said its economists expected some such arrangement would become necessary because of the bookkeeping, safekeeping and other problems of handling ration coupons. Sugar rationing already has created a problem of handling an estimated 1,000,000,000 small scraps of printed paper, the department pointed out.

The economists said England already had begun the creation of such coupon accounts through its postoffice system, but they said banks were more suitable. Presumably, business men would make regular deposits in the bank of the ration coupons collected from customers, and draw on these accounts when replenishing their stocks.

WPB Sharply Cuts Building By Civilians

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has sharply reduced the amount of civilian construction to be allowed without specific authorization.

The order which becomes effective Sept. 7 places all construction under control.

Types of construction have been reclassified, with drastic reduction in the amount of construction for which no authorization is necessary.

The WPB also cautioned builders against making commitments for materials until permission to build actually had been granted. The fact that a builder has all necessary materials on hand and needs no priorities will not in itself govern whether he should be permitted to use them in construction, the WPB said.

New classes of construction, together with their present and future cost limits, with an increase permitted for multiple residential while the others are reduced or unchanged, will be:

Residential, $500 and $200; multiple residential, $500 and $1,000; agricultural, $1,000, unchanged; industrial, $5,000, unchanged; certain types of commercial, $5,000 and $200; other types of commercial, including highway, subsurface and utilities construction, $5,000 and $1,000.

Included among the types of commercial construction reduced from $5,000 to $200, are buildings for lodges, associations, fraternities or sorority houses, auditoriums or assembly houses. Also included are buildings designed for occupancy by not more than five establishments selling goods, food or drink, or providing services. In the latter group are small stores, soda fountains, bars, and tailor, barber and cobbler shops.

The WPB said large quantities of materials had been going into their construction under the original order allowing $5,000 to be spent during any 12-month period. In instances where costs are under the established limits, the owner, before he may begin construction, must be able to acquire material to complete the project without priority assistance. The project must not require the use of any material to supply gas, electricity, water, steam, telephone or sewage disposal service.

McNary Says Kaiser Plan Awaits Verdict Of Army-Navy Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator McNary (R) of Oregon said the fate of Henry J. Kaiser's plan to build giant cargo-carrying airplanes to aid the nation's war effort depended upon the outcome of conferences next week between Mr. Kaiser and the highest ranking Army and Navy officers.

The Senator said he believed the conference would give the go-ahead signal for constructing such planes—at least enough to test out the West Coast shipbuilder's claims.

The War Production Board has tentatively approved the plan on condition that Mr. Kaiser obtain the materials and machinery to carry out the construction without interfering with the war program.

Mr. Kaiser is due in Washington next week to discuss with Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB, the report made by an aeronautical committee which studied the proposal.

Senator McNary conferred today with Mr. Nelson and said he found the Chairman sympathetic with the Kaiser plan for fast assembling of the planes. He said, however, the Chairman wanted Mr. Kaiser to explain his plan in detail to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Admiral William Leahy, aide to the President. The three officers are in direct command of the nation's offensive war operations, and the Senator said their approval would permit the Kaiser plan to be inaugurated.

"The fate of Kaiser's proposal," Senator McNary said, "depends upon the outcome of the conferences."

Magazine Sees Shortages Due to Shipments Abroad

NEW YORK (AP)—Current supply shortages in war factories were largely attributed by the American Machinist to shipments of huge quantities of raw materials to our allies.

"Censorship prevents the mention of specific figures," the trade magazine said, "but manufacturers themselves are surprisingly unaware of the large percentage of the materials in certain lines that has been and still is going out of the country."

Lack of sufficient materials would compel curtailment in the production of war goods ahead of current needs while pressure would be used to step up production in lines behind schedule, the publication said.

"This method is being employed to bring production into better balance, as Donald Nelson (War Production Board head) indicated was necessary," American Machinist added. "Subcontracting will be important in the stepping-up process."

Treasury Would Boost Tax Bill Total to $14,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau asked the Senate Finance Committee today for legislation to levy an additional $6,500,000,000 in taxes on individuals, over and above the $6,271,000,000 tax bill passed by the House, with provision for a $4,500,000,000 postwar rebate to individuals.

If the new program were enacted, it would boost to approximately $14,000,000,000 the amount over and above existing taxes which the Treasury would drain from national income.

Total tax collections would be increased to approximately $30,500,000,000 for a full year's operations, with $4,500,000,000 to be credited to individuals for postwar rebates.

Tax on Consumer Spending

Presenting the plan personally to the Senate Finance Committee, Secretary Morgenthau said he was proposing a tax on consumer spending "which will reach into the lowest income groups above the level of bare subsistence and will provide high penalty rates for luxury spending."

In addition, he urged a further lowering of the exemptions for the income tax applying to family income, involving a cut back to $500 exemption for an individual, $1,000 for married couples, and $250 credit for dependents.

The Finance Committee recently cut the latter credit from the $400 level approved by the House to $300.

The program, if adopted by the Committee, would provide for $2,000,000,000 in direct new taxes, Mr. Morgenthau said. The remainder, or $4,500,000,000, he said would not be treated as revenue but as a debt to individuals from whom it was collected, to be repaid after the war.

"Revenue is not the sole purpose, nor even the primary purpose of either of these proposals," Mr. Morgenthau declared. "Their main purpose is to restrict consumer spending so that, as far as possible through fiscal means, we may avoid the perils of inflation in the huge financing program that we have ahead of us."

Flat Rate of 10 P. C.

Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, explained that the refundable part of the spendings tax would be imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on the total spendings of individuals for consumer goods and services.

He said that, in general, it would apply to all individuals who had become subject to the individual income tax.

The tax would be levied on total spending of all persons filing returns and reporting total spendings in excess of $500 for a single person, $1,000 for a married couple and an additional $250 for each dependent, he said. He emphasized that the tax would be imposed on the taxpayer's total spendings, not merely on that part of his spendings above the amounts mentioned.

In order to compute the tax, he said that the total amount of funds at the disposal of the taxpayer, derived either from current income or by drawing on capital would be calculated and the amount of the individual's savings subtracted.

He said savings would be defined to include, chiefly, repayment of debt, premiums paid on life insurance, expenditures for the purchase of bonds or other capital assets, gifts, contributions, payment of taxes and increases in bank balances.

Collected at Source

He said that a tentative tax would be collected at the source on wages, salaries and dividends in the same manner that the bill now contemplates collection of the 5 per cent withholding levy.

Mr. Paul added that the spending tax return would be made a part of the regular income tax return, the amount of spendings and the tax being computed on the same return.

"The total of the income tax and the spendings tax payable would be ascertained by deducting the income tax and the spendings tax already collected at the source," he said. If the "amount collected at the source exceeded the combined tax liability, the excess would be promptly repaid to the taxpayer."

He explained that "great majority of taxpayers" would be eligible to file a simplified refundable spendings tax return, which would be a supplementary part of their simplified income tax return.

"The refundable part of the spendings tax would be levied at a rate of 10 per cent on the taxpayer's total spendings," he said. An individual with an income of $5,000, for example, who spent $3,200, would pay a tax of $320. If he increased his savings and spent only $2,400, the tax liability would be reduced to $240.

Rates Up to 75 P. C.

Supplementing the flat 10 per cent tax in the lower brackets of spending, the Treasury proposed a spending surtax with rates graduated up to 75 per cent in the higher brackets.

For a single person, spendings up to $1,000 would be taxed 10 per cent, from $1,000 to $2,000 at 20 per cent, from $2,000 to $3,000 at 30 per cent, from $3,000 to $5,000 at 40 per cent, from $5,000 to $10,000 at 50 per cent and all over $10,000 at 75 per cent.

A family, however, would be put on a per capita basis, giving a married couple with one dependent an exemption from this surtax of $2,500.

If this family spent a total of $3,000, or $2,500 in excess of its exemption, its surtax would be $250 for the family.

The Treasury recommended making the spending surtax effective as of September 1, 1942. Mr. Paul said it was essential this be done to "prevent large scale buying and hoarding of consumers goods in anticipation of the enactment of the spending tax."

He said the refundable part of the spendings tax, the 10 per cent flat levy, could go into effect on Jan. 1, 1943.

Would Lower Exemptions

Mr. Paul said the proposal to lower income tax exemptions to $500 for single persons, $1,000 for married couples and give only $250 credit for dependents would bring an additional 5,000,000 persons into the federal income tax paying field, over and above the number previously included by Senate Finance Committee changes in the house bill.

He cited these examples of potential increases in individual income taxes:

The tax of a married person without dependents having an income of $2,000 would be increased from $140 to $178, while a married person with two dependents and the same income would pay a tax of $83, whereas he would pay none under the pending bill.

Illustrating the effect of the spending tax, combined with the income tax, he cited this example:

"A married couple with two dependents having an income of $5,000 would have an income tax liability of $680. If their spendings amount to $3,800, the spendings surtax would be $80 and the refundable spendings tax, $380. If their spendings were only $3,100 the spendings surtax would be reduced to $10 and the refundable spendings tax to $310. Their combined tax would be $1,140 in the first case and $1,000 in the second case. Of these amounts, however, $380 or $310, respectively, would be refunded after the war.

Senator Clyde Herring (D), Iowa, declared today that a manufacturers' sales tax of 5 to 7 per cent was the most practical way to boost revenues from the pending supplemental tax bill to the Treasury's goal of $8,700,000,000 a year.

"When we get through considering taxes already written into the House bill or those suggested in the Senate Finance Committee," Senator Herring said, "we're going to find ourselves far short of our revenue needs.

Sees Sales Tax Successful

"A sales tax is the answer. It will bring in the money, all right." A check of changes in the bill indicates that the Senate group has trimmed about $1,000,000,000 from the $6,271,000,000 potential revenue under the House version.

Senator Herring, a member of the Finance Committee, estimated that a 5 to 7 per cent manufacturers' sales tax would produce upwards of $3,000,000,000 annually. Further, he forecast that such a levy would prove popular with the citizens because all would pay the tax and as a result feel they had a stake in the Government.

"As Iowa's first Democratic governor in 46 years, I sponsored a sales tax," Senator Herring recalled. "It was passed and two years later the fight against me was centered on the sales tax. But I was re-elected by twice as big a majority as in 1932. The people liked it."

From experience in administering a state tax, Senator Herring said he was of the opinion that a similar Federal levy should not exempt any special class of purchases, such as food or clothing. Exemptions lead to wholesale evasions, he declared.

"It is also important," he said, "that the tax be passed on to the consumer. Otherwise one merchant would be proclaiming that 'we'll pay the tax' and others would be charging it to their customers."

The committee's principal action yesterday was to exempt manganese, tungsten, chromite, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, tin and vanadium mines from the corporate excess profits levy. Senator George said the move was designed to encourage greater production of those war-vital minerals, and he said that nickel, mica and tantalum might be added to the exemption list.

Operators of such mines still would have to pay the normal and surtax levies, however.

Refrigerator Cars Pooled by ODT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pooling of all refrigerator cars to forestall any shortage for the handling of perishable food supplies was announced by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Under the pooling plan refrigerator cars controlled by one railroad system where a surplus exists could be forwarded to a competitive line for loading.

Meanwhile ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman predicted "smooth movement of war freight" despite the fact that the nation's railroads face the heaviest movement of traffic in history.

Operation of a traffic channels system, he said, made it possible to prevent congestion serious enough to offer any real impediment to the handling of war freight.

Under the system the railroads submit daily data indicating threatened bottlenecks.

"At the first sign of congestion," Mr. Eastman said, "co-operative action with the railroads involved makes it possible to prevent serious trouble. If necessary, traffic can be diverted around the congested area."

Canada Begins Stricter Curb On Newsprint

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Far-reaching changes in the operation of Canada's largest exporting industry to the United States were foreshadowed today in an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the Dominion newsprint administrator to allocate production and shipments of the paper on which newspapers are printed.

Canada is the source of nearly three-quarters of the U. S. supply of newsprint.

Concentrating Production

As explained by Donald Gordon, chairman of the board, this means concentration of production of newsprint in those plants and areas where it can be done with the least interference with Canadian war production.

Thus Canada has picked newsprint as the first non-war industry to undergo concentration in certain selected plants. It is adopting the program of keeping civilian industry going which has been widely used in England and which has been announced by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board in Washington, as on the way for the United States.

The newsprint industry is not only a large user of manpower, but also consumes 40 per cent of Canada's electric power.

The board's announcement of bringing newsprint under allocation, issued yesterday, pointed out that the current demand for newsprint paper is such that the industry is operating on the average at only about 65 per cent of capacity.

It is proposed, therefore, to shut down or curtail mills where man and electric power are needed, and speed up mills in areas where labor and electricity are less vital to war industry.

By this method, it is expected that the American demand for the newsprint will be readily met, at least for some time to come.

Confer With Washington

A Dominion official, who declined to be quoted, said newsprint, as well as other wartime problems, had been taken up with Washington officials during regular discussions.

The only problem affecting newsprint supply which has come to light in the United States has been a possible one of transportation. E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the printing and publishing branch of the War Production Board, issued a statement August 22 urging publishers to study means of meeting their requirements "with the least possible strain on transportation."

The men actively engaged in handling the Canadian newsprint situation have long been leaders in the industry. R. L. Weldon, newly-appointed newsprint administrator, has been head of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. H. J. Symington, power controller who must decide with Mr. Weldon which mills should get power, is chairman of the board of Price Brothers, one of the larger paper companies. Elliott M. Little, manpower controller, was loaned to the government by the big Anglo-Canadian mill at Quebec, of which he was general manager. That property is controlled by Lord Bothermere, London publisher.

One Mill Already Closed

While no announcements have been made by Dominion officials as to which mills will be closed or curtailed, Premier Hepburn of Ontario said August 24 the Dominion has issued an order "closing" the Thorold, Ont., mill of the Ontario Paper Co. because of the shortage of power on the Niagara peninsula.

He asserted negotiations to obtain more power for Ontario from Quebec had been unsuccessful, and he would complain "loud and long" if any tonnage from the Thorold mill went to Quebec mills. It is the larger of two mills operated by the company, which is owned by the Chicago Tribune-New York Daily News.

It is expected curtailment will be ordered for some of the mills in the St. Lawrence Valley area, because of power needed there for Canada's huge aluminum production.

An area looking for larger production is Western Ontario, which has mills in the upper Lake Superior country. Ontario Paper Company's smaller mill, however, at Comeau Bay far north on the St. Lawrence, generates its own power and is out of the war industry area. Also, its ships which take away its paper bring aluminum ore into the St. Lawrence, by way of the Hudson River, Erie and Oswego Canals, and Lake Ontario.

Treasury to Offer $3 Billion Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the Treasury would offer $3,000,000,000 of securities during the latter part of next week.

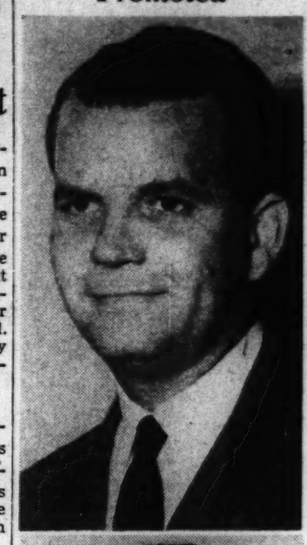
Terms of the securities and all other details will be announced at that time.

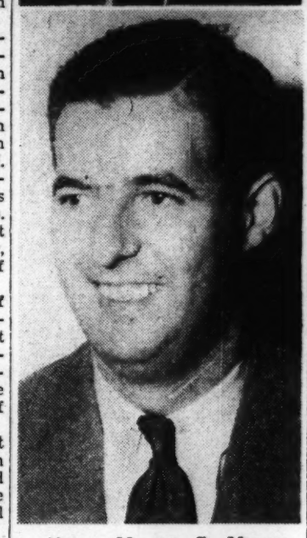
August Stock Sales Smallest Since May

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported sales in August were the smallest since last May at 7,387,341 shares compared with 8,373,550 in July and 10,874,650 in August of 1941.

Bond sales on the stock exchange, however, were the best since April at $159,938,300, face value, against $125,604,900 in July and $140,157,000 in August last year.

Promoted





Above: Morgan C. Monroe, promoted by Republic Aviation Corp. to Assistant Director of Industrial Relations. Below: Frank C. Hargreave, promoted to Personnel Manager. Mr. Monroe joined Republic last May as employment manager. Mr. Hargreave joined Republic last September and after some months in the personnel department, he was elevated to supervisor of selective service.

SWPC Is Now WPB's Sole Agency Aiding Small Businesses

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Smaller War Plants Corporation has emerged as the War Production Board's sole agency for assisting little shops and factories to find a place in the wartime economy.

WPB abruptly and without preliminary announcement liquidated the contract distribution branch yesterday, as of Sept. 15, and left 170 employees of the unit looking for work.

This first big-scale move toward stripping WPB of non-producing and overlapping bureaus was taken, officials said, because creation of the Smaller War Plants Corporation under Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, Mo., six weeks ago left the branch with little or nothing to do.

The branch's field staff of about 2200 employees scattered over the country will not be affected, a WPB spokesman said, since they are being absorbed rapidly into the WPB regional organization.

Armed with a $150,000,000 appropriation from Congress, the Smaller War Plants Corporation is empowered to accept prime contracts from the Army or Navy and let subcontracts to small plants and shops. It also is authorized to give engineering and financial assistance to manufacturers' pools, help rehabilitate old machinery and assist plants to get new machinery.

Steel Industry Pay Rolls Attain New High in July

NEW YORK (AP)—Pay rolls in the steel industry attained a new high in July at $120,671,000, nearly $2,000,000 above the previous top of $118,890,000 established in October, 1941, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

The total compared with $118,067,000 in June and $114,059,000 in July, 1941.

The average number of workers in July was 655,000 compared with 659,000 in June and 648,000 a year ago. Wage earning employees averaged 102.7 cents an hour in July, a new high, and compared with 102 cents in June and 99.1 cents last year.

Wage earners averaged 38.4 hours per week in July against 38.7 in June and 37.8 a year ago.

Retail Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales reported by independent retailers in Rhode Island showed an increase of five per cent in July over those in July, 1941, J. C. Capt, Director of the Census, announced.

Rail Union's Wage Demand Is Rejected

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of railroads announced through their Eastern Carriers' Conference that they had declined wage increases "as well as other proposals" requested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

In a formal statement, H. A. Enochs, committee chairman and personnel chief of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that conferences between the commitee and union officials which had been in progress since last June terminated today without agreement.

Accompanying the statement was a letter addressed to D. B. Robertson, the union president, in which Mr. Enochs wrote that the conference was willing to join the Brotherhood "on a regional basis" in requesting the services of the National Mediation Board under the Railway Labor Act.

The specific wage increases, rules and working conditions sought by the Brotherhood were not available immediately.

It was understood that part of the discussions centered about union proposals to extend the Eastern basic wage scale to the West and Southwest and eliminate wage differentials between crews of coal and oil-burning locomotives.

In his letter, Mr. Enochs wrote:

"Although we viewed your wage and other demands as being particularly inappropriate at this time, nevertheless, to the end that there should be no curtailment of the essential co-operation between management and employees in the railroad industry, we advanced several compromise proposals. We regret that none of our proposals afforded an acceptable basis for settlement."

Mr. Enochs said that the union wage demands, "although denominated 'reclassification of rates of pay,' actually would result in varying and substantial wage increases and are untimely, particularly coming so soon after the general wage increase of 76 cents per basic day granted to such employees only nine months ago.

"Also, we cannot agree that there is any necessity for the employment of additional firemen on certain types of locomotives."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARION, MASS.—Large, old-fashioned home, 13 rooms, 2 baths; 2 acres land; 5 minutes from beach; rented, 2 families. HELEN F. PIERCE, 411 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Immediate occupancy, 5-room bungalow, gas heat, electric refrigeration, hardwood floors, fireplace; convenient trans.; excel. neighborhood. WEL. 0870-W.

SUMMER HOMES

ENJOY SEPTEMBER ON CAPE COD 8-rm. shore house available aft. Labor Day, prl. beach; every mod. conv.; smaller house ready Sept. 14; reduced rental. F. O. Box 341, Dennis Port, Mass., or tel. eve. Com. 2170, Boston.

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BALTIMORE, Md.—Cheerful room, refined family, convenient 19 car line; Glenn Martin, Bendix; gentleman. 2904 Oak Crest Avenue, Ham 0156.

NASSAU COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Single furnished room. School teacher preferred. Telephone FLoral Park 6454-J.

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ATTRACTIVE quiet single room, neighborhood Third Church, desired by business woman on September 12th. Write Box Z-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Private house with 3-acre garden; quiet, select neighborhood; convenient to bus; well-furnished southeast corner room; large, warm, sunny, 3 windows, large closet; second floor, next bathroom; excellent meals; full board $21.00 per week; less for business person; garage; available immediately. 22 Pleasant Avenue, Mo. 2-8838.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Young lady, student at Peabody Conservatory, desires room and board; prefer to be with Christian Scientists. Write 104 Byrer Avenue, Uniontown, Penna.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

FARM or small town in New Eng. for boy 13; school nearby; state price, full particulars. Write Box B-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Comfortable 3 rooms and bath first floor; immediate occupancy. Poplar 5461.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted about Nov. 10th by couple, 3 or 4 rooms, apt. and garage, in N. E. section. Box 1000, 401 Title Bldg.

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ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verands, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 2929.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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ELEC ENGRS: Power plant design...to $4800
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PROD MGRS & ASSTS: Various.....Arr.
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SALESMEN: Ret. good openings.....Arr.
ASST CREDIT MANAGER: Exp.....$40
RATE MEN: Auto transportation.....Arr.
TYPISTS & CLERKS: Several.....to $30
OFFICE BOYS: no exp. necessary.....$16-$23
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TOOLMAKERS: Local.....$1.00 hr.
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1ST CLASS ENGINEER: No. Shore.....$45
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STENOS-BILLERS; PIGRS; RECEPS..$18-$22
BKKPR-STENOS: 2, some exp.....$18-$25
BKKPRS & ASSTS-TYPISTS: several..$16-$25
PAYROLL CLERK & SEV. FIGURERS $18-$25
PAYROLL CHECKER: Boss exp. pfd...$16-$20
TYPISTS & FILE CLERKS: several...$16-$20
STOCK RECORD CLERKS: Good exp.....$22
COLLEGE GRADS: Jrs., underwriting trnee. $20
DICTAPHONE OPER: Vic. Chelsea...$18-$20
ELLIOT FIS-BKKPR: Accts. Rec. exp. $22-$25
NATL CASH 3000 MACH OPER: Exp...$18-$20
UNDERWOOD BILLER: Exp.....$18
I. B. M. TABULATORS: Sev. exp.....$18-$20
INSURANCE AGENTS: Excellent oppty...$32
SALESGIRLS: Sev. good openings....to $30
CORSET BUYER: High grade, local.....$35
BEAUTY SALON OPERS: All kinds....to $25
DYE HOUSE PRESSERS & SPOTTERS..$25 up
LAUNDRY HELP: Beginners & Exp.....Arr.
ELEVATOR OPERATOR: Licensed, small..$18
STITCHERS: Many openings.....$16 up
FACTORY GIRLS & PACKERS: Sev.....$16
CHAUFFEUR: Light delivery car.....Arr.
GAS STATION ATTENDANTS.....$20-$25
SODA & COUNTER GIRLS: Several.....Arr.
COOKS: Meats & Pastry.....Arr.
SALAD & STEAM TABLE WOMAN.....Arr.
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotel..Arr.
KITCHEN WOMEN & DISHWASHERS.....Arr.

GRANDMOTHER for small children: must have background of culture and refinement and be very fond of little folks; no arduous labor; beautiful home in Rhode Island; $20 a month. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, 2 adults, 2 school girls; plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state salary and phone number. Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL housework for family of 2 adults and 2 children; pleasant, modern home; own room and bath. Phone Lss. 6286, 276 Dorset Road, Waban, Mass.

A LARGE local manufacturer will accept applications for office positions from high school graduates with some experience. In applying state age, experience, salary required and any other information that might assist in classification. All replies confidential. Box H-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL for general housework; good cook; good wages; 4 in family, children 10 and 15 years; 7-room house; reference. Mrs. S. H. Laufer, 41 Norwick Drive, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY—Experienced copyist, one accustomed fine work. Lille's Hat Shop, 14 Newbury St., Boston. Tel. Com. 8393.

CAPABLE girl for gen. house work, from 8 to 6:30; 2 hrs. off in afternoon; plain cooking; live in if desired; $15 wk. Lon. 8074 (Mass.).

WANTED, woman, complete care child, light housekeeping, business couple, own room; good salary; experienced. Degrey 8-4099.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. Elmhurst plant—Birth Certificate or citizenship papers necessary. State experience, salary desired. Box K-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Call at R. 310, 145 State St., and learn how to earn extra money on commission in a pleasing and dignified way selling beauty preparations.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HOTEL COUPLE WANT MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL FOR OWNERS: WOMAN EXPERIENCED IN FOODS, HOUSEKEEPING, DINING ROOM, AND KITCHEN MAN IN OFFICE AND BUYING. WRITE BOX A-48, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXP. I.B.M. alphabetical Kerypunch op. desires position; vic. N.Y.C.; refs. Write Box R-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION wanted as companion attendant to elderly couple; can assume full charge of running home, neat, capable, kind; prefer Boston area and place where high school daughter could share room; (Catholic). Call Stadium 2854, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a.m.-8:30 p.m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Beautiful Selection, $4.80, $6.80, $7.80. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 86th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 17 East 12th St. N Y C STuyvesant 9-5073

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FIVE custom-made mahogany Chippendale ladder backs and sideboard; unusual china closet; $125. S. 4, 32 Falmouth St., Boston.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals for Highway and bridge construction in CLINTON (#38-FAP 222-A (3) 1941) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, September 17, 1942, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $16.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty $1600. Minimum wage rates $1.00, $0.80 and $0.65 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. An award will not be made to a Contractor who is not prequalified to undertake and complete the work. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 3, 1942.

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
91 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MUSIC

Chandler Ebel Music Co.
434 Albee Square
Triangle 5-9146 Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; N. E. jobber of 126 yrs.' standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West End Elm, Hartford, Conn.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

BETTER PAINT AND WALL PAPER SERVICE
WAXES—FURNITURE POLISH—CLEANERS
216 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.
Personalized Service—Dial 2150

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Sheaffer's Pencil Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard writing pens and accessories now.
PENCRAFT INC., 6 Brookfield Street Lin. 3013

Local Classified

(Continued)

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1202 6th Avenue (56th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 30-mile radius, HANDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 32 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 2-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 106 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr. CHelsea 2-5850

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.,
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7985

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 24th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N Y C Plaza 3-7261

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1918

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIEFELD BROS.
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN
Sale of
Next Winter's Overcoats
$5 deducted from the marked ceiling price on every coat—Use our Layaway Plan—Charge accounts or cash purchase, you save $5 now.

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
968 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS to
READ'S
HOWLAND'S
VICTORY GARDEN FAIR
SEPTEMBER 12 to 19
Open to all Victory Gardeners of Fairfield County. Get your entry blanks at information desk.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 8 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel. Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

CANNING SEASON
FRUIT JARS JAR RINGS
JELLY GLASSES
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
303 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

Expert Rug Cleaning
Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
HAAS RUG CO.
2404 Main Street 2-0292

AIR-O-PEDIC SHOE SHOP
138 Church Street
featuring
Antioch College Shoes
Air-O-Pedic Shoes

Clothiers Since 1869
Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms
KATTEN'S
102 ASYLUM ST.

BACK TO SCHOOL
Girls—Wardrobe Cases
Boys—Two Suiters or Gladstones
J. C. HOWARD
Leather Goods of Quality
289 TRUMBULL STREET

manhattan Shop
331 MAIN ST. HARTFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

The Flower Box
27 PEARL STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.
Operated by former Coombs Florist Employees
PHONE 2-4348

HARTFORD
West Hartford

FALL OPENING
of New Millinery
MURRAY HAT SHOP
992 Farmington Avenue
West Hartford, Conn.

A. J. SKENDERIAN
995A Farmington Ave., W. Hartford, Conn.
Imported Oriental and American Rugs—Broadloom Carpets
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired by Native Experts
15 Years' Experience Telephone 3-7588

MERIDEN

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
FUEL, FURNACE AND RANGE OIL
553 No. Colony St. Phone 1960

The Man Who Knows
wears
HARRY ISRAEL
GOOD CLOTHES
18½ Pratt Street

School and College Sport Clothes and Accessories
Smart and Attractive
STYLETEX CO.
9 and 11 COLONY STREET

School and College Headquarters
Gabardine Coats
Luggage, Laundry Briefs and Cases, Gym Suits.
ALLING RUBBER CO.
at the Tower

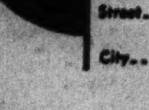
THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gilbarco Oil Burners
ESTABLISHED 1872
127 State Street Phone 1199

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main Street 186 East Main Street

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

The Forest City Laundry



has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
948-250 William St.
Phone 456

With prices advancing it would be well to place with me NOW
SUBSCRIPTIONS
(new and renewals)
for magazines and newspapers
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street

FAMILY LIFE
once more centers about THE HOME
Make it attractive and comfortable with the many new items we have to offer.
CAULKINS & POST, INC. Tel. 1275

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

HATS
Made to Order
A milliner may trim a hat—but it takes an "experienced hatter" to make one.
RAINBOW MILLINERY
242 Main Street 195 Main Street
New Britain Bristol

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
305 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELLIOTT-EHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

MRS. EMLEY'S FOOD SHOP
'The Bakery With a Home Touch'
1361½ Chapel Street
89 Howe Street

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing Cabinet Work
Mattresses Rush Seats
Chair Caning Antique Restoring
234 Whalley Avenue 8-3410

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON



Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0467
187 CHURCH STREET
Opp. the Green



STORY'S DAIRY
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Whalley Tire Company
For Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Avenue 1545 State Street

Electrical Contracting and Jobbing
Estimates gladly given.
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
79 Audubon Street Tel. 6-6130

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3215 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6771. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service Stationery
especially prepared for the Armed Forces of the U. S. A.
Useful Gifts for those in our Country's Service
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St. South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Victory Values
in Summer Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits
FRANK JACOBY
12-14 North Main St., South Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
TEL. 3-6844

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
••ONE PARK ROW••
PHONE 4-1193

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
80 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 8-2120
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1522

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEN AND PENCIL SET
from $4.25 and up
Waterman and Parker Pens including Parker "51"
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Curtains Laundered by Us are handled and washed by experts, held to size and returned without pinholes or scallops.
PERRYS Phone 3-9161

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
WATERBURY AND TORRINGTON
New fall styles in furnishings, clothing and shoes now being shown at both stores in grand selections and at the same reasonable prices.

Our Curtain Department Is Featuring New Waterproof
SHOWER CURTAINS
with bathroom window curtains to match.
Shower Curtains, 1.98 to $2.98
Window Curtains, $1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Fall Millinery
in Felt and Velvet
$3.98 to $10.00
Sugenheimers
84 BANK STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Walk Naturally, Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
$5.50 and $6.00
Fashion Floor

CARLOAD
SALE OF BLANKETS
Cotton Sheet Blankets 66"x76" Size 79c
Slumbersound Blankets 25% Wool, 25% Cotton 72"x84" Size $4.98
Cotton Plaid Blankets 70"x80" Size $2.59
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
BACK TO SCHOOL
for the kiddies, the older children and young people.
We can outfit them all with the necessary up-to-date DRESSES, COATS AND ACCESSORIES

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE



Hover proves that quality furniture can be inexpensive.
Open Evenings
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Ave. Dial 8-3824

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
19 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING . . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . . WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2151

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
FALL HATS are now ready—
All fur felts
$5.00 to $7.50

NEW YORK

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2094-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

REEDS
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Beautiful Fall Street and Dinner Dresses
Black and New Fall Colors

CHATFIELD'S
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 1797

BATAVIA

SKIRTS & SWEATERS
For Back-to-School
Smart All Wools from $2.95
The Smart Shop
Batavia

BINGHAMTON

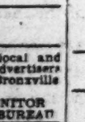
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes of National Make for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
JOHNSON CITY

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

School Footwear
A complete new stock for all groups from Kindergarten to College
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware



REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

V...— SPA
82 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9488 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

Buy Bedding Now!
At present we have an ample supply of Inner Spring Mattresses, Springs and Studio Couches.
THE FAIR STORE
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
Annual Sale of Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.
37 COURT STREET

SCHOOL DAYS
are here again!
We are prepared to meet the demands of anxious parents for the right clothes for young hopefuls. This is our 61st year helping to outfit school children and college undergraduates.
McLEAN'S
BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
16 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.



Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
THE TUCKAHOE 3-1472—1473

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 7-0360—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3283

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags



Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice



Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co. Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6186



HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3345 WA 4680

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware



The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

CHOCOLATE SHOP
our own make of
ICE CREAM
CANDIES



We Can Serve You
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER

DOUGLASTON



P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-34 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1371

ELMIRA

Sam Ed Nate
BLANCHARD BROS.
Furniture, Rugs
Service Our Specialty
1400 Grand Central Ave. Dial 1214

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S

Boys' and Men's Shop

Featuring

Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox

1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8946. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP

MEN	HEALTH SPOT STONIO
WOMEN	ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN	KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS

X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

DANE & MURPHY

FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5558

Back to School Clothes
at
STERN'S
We are exclusively
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
36-53 Main Street Fl 9-3859



Whitman's Auction Rooms
151-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Back-to-School Apparel
FOR BOYS AND STUDENTS
Slacks from $3.95
Shirts from 1.19
Sweaters from 1.95
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

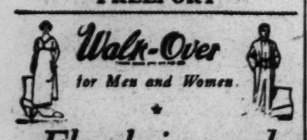
Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens



Martha
Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues and Fri Eves until 8 P. M.
119-37 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3864

FREEPORT



Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEP'T
The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
32 MAIN STREET 48 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GUSTAVE
HAIR DRESSING
Custom Permanent Waves
Perfect Feather Cuts
31 W. Merrick Road Ph. Freeport 5375

Always Pleased to Serve
Beier's
BETTER ICE CREAM
CANDIES and LUNCHEONS
39 W. Merrick Rd., near Church St.
Tel. Free. 1974

DANZIGER
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
BRIEF CASES
FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCIL BOXES
FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT
CAMPUS CLOTHES
Suits, topcoats, sportswear and furnishings for college men.
MEN'S **IRVING'S** SHOP
90 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
PICNIC GOODS
PAPER NAPKINS, 50 FOR 10c
GUEST TOWELS TABLE COVERS
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

PAUL'S
Restaurant—on the Waterfront
(Formerly Mark's)
SPECIAL WEEKDAY LUNCHEON 65¢
(East of Woodcliff Inn., Freeport Tel. Freeport 23

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Smart Fall Shoes
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK
and BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW DRAPES
Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
ARGERSINGER'S

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2



HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1302-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls



ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Enna Jetticks
$5 to $6.50
America's Smartest Walking Shoes
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
209 FULTON AVENUE



-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Rhoda Hat Shoppe
ANY HAT $1.35



None Higher
18 Main Street (1 Flight Up) Hempstead
5 Pine Street, Freeport
Between S. Main and Church Streets

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Buy
HEMO
at
ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Dial 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: RA. 6-3000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-24 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-3410

McBRIDE'S
Attractive Garden Apartments
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $40 up
82-19 Roosevelt Ave. Ne. 9-7786

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
14th ANNUAL FUR SALE
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
H. HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7000

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Back to School
Fashions and Values
for Tots to College Girls
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
Department Store 106 E. 2nd St.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit his
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

SCHOOL TOGS
New Fall styles and fabrics for boys of all ages returning to school or college.
2874 Delaware Ave. KRAUS Inc. Phone Riverside 0455
Ladies' Mode Wear
KENMORE, NEW YORK

LARCHMONT



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
G. W. MERRELL
1951 Palmer Ave.
1951 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal | White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10700

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

'blue coal'
H. HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-3334, Fa 4-3943, NE 2-1412

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

MOE MEYER STORE



Famous for Millinery since 1893
37 Water Street Newburgh

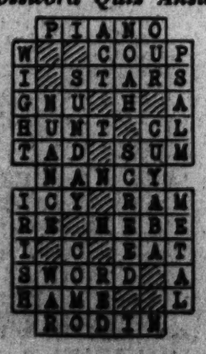
NEW ROCHELLE

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-1316, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue



ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Children's Apparel for Fall and Winter



510 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist



SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-8498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

PHONE TRafalgar 4-6866
Pleasant Beauty Salon
Perfected Permanent Waving
107 West 86th Street, New York City

BARANDON
CREATOR OF FEMININE FASHIONS THAT SLENDERIZE
GOWNS, COATS & FURS
Made to order. Reasonable prices.
41 WEST 57TH, N. Y. C., PL. 8-3096

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream
Weissglass
Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PORT RICHMOND

VOGUE MILLINERY
Showing Fall Styles
1546 Castleton Avenue P. R.
PHONE GIB. 2-1692

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

ST. GEORGE

Orange Restaurant
144 Bay Street, St. George



Under New Management
Ph. Gib. 7-1472
Andre van Berxen, Prop.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Cut Flowers
Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Dorothy Dale
LAUNDERER and CLEANER
to The Woman Who Cares
We call and deliver or give 15% discount for cash and carry service.
299 WOLFS LANE 1 BOULEVARD WEST
Entrance on Third Street corner of Wolf's Lane
Phone Pel. 8-3120

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Send them back to school in our Rate "A" Fashions
for Boys and Girls
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

A complete selection of School Necessities for Your Children at
FINES
Infants' and Children's Outfitters
From one minute to 14 years
30 NO. MAIN STREET

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
44 So. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1767
Free Delivery Service

INSURANCE
Have you sufficient fire insurance on your home? Your furniture and personal effects? Ask for free inventory booklet. Also learn how you can save approximately 20% (based on present dividend schedule) through one of our strong non-assessable mutual fire insurance companies.
Merritt-Ramires, Inc.
Ryan Building P. C. 2434

POUGHKEEPSIE

Back to School Apparel for Young Men
•
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

AVON Cosmetics
BESSIE THOMAS
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PHONE 992-R

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie



—AT—
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44 and 55

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3337

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S Sends Them BACK to SCHOOL and BACK to COLLEGE
with all the right things. Everything from fountain pens to complete wardrobes and luggage to put them in—at reasonable prices and, of course, quality is the best.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

B and M Food Market
480 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW *Self Service* FINE FOODS
Free Delivery



Painting Paperhanging
Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

See the new smart fall styles at
Paramount Shoe Shop
"Pedigree" Shoes Built for Comfort
Women's Shoes $5 to $12.50
Men's Shoes $5.50 to $11.00
Children's Shoes $3.95 to $6.00
111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-3284



Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Lingerie
Sportswear Bags
115-01 Jamaica Ave. VI. 9-5440

FALL HATS
at Popular Prices



The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
For Service Phone Vir. 7-8704

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-8882

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCHESTER

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 346
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
8:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

ADA E. CARPENTER
(Smith B.A.)
177 Harvard Street Monroe 4706-W
Tutoring in elementary and high school subjects.
Also courses for adults.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3666. Hours: 12 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 457-459

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
302 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5330

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
844 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7080

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Refined
Homelike
Atmosphere
Toril Tea Room
83 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 432



That "Someday" Rug

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2728—Mamaroneck 2660
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Manhattan Quality Grocer
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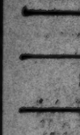
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Gutta Percha Is a Form of Rubber?

The name gutta percha is from the Malayan **gĕtah,** meaning gum or plant juice, and **pĕrca,** the particular tree from which the juice is obtained. Gutta percha is not rubber nor any form of rubber.

Gutta percha is flexible but inelastic. Unlike rubber, if stretched it will not regain its shape. It has some rather remarkable properties and combinations of properties, however.

For example, gutta percha has little or no tendency to adhere to other materials, but its cohesion (the tendency of its own molecules to stick together) is outstanding. A thin ribbon of gutta percha has the ability to bear a very considerable amount of suspended weight. When warmed, gutta percha can be rolled into sheets and stamped or molded, taking an excellent impression when warm and soft, and retaining the impression upon becoming cold and hard. The material also is of high insulating power and is useful in protecting electric wires.

Gutta percha has been widely used as an insulator for submarine cables, being very pliant and forming a close-fitting covering for the wires, and being unaffected by water. Gutta percha also is used as a covering for golf balls, in making water pipes and tubes, in buttons, overshoes, and various other articles.

The early method of obtaining the sap from the gutta percha tree was extremely wasteful. The natives would simply fell the tree and strip the bark from the trunk. This has given way to less ruinous methods, such as obtaining the sap by tapping (as is done in obtaining the latex from rubber trees) and by grinding green leaves and young twigs. Indeed, it has been found that such leaves and twigs contain twice as much gum as does the matured wood.

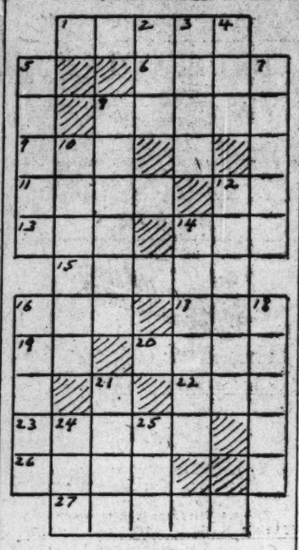


Gutta percha is usually stored under water, because when it is exposed to air it oxidizes, becoming brittle and resinous.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Frieda Hempel plays what musical instrument?
6—Brilliant sudden stroke is what?
8—What does Longfellow call "the forget-me-nots of the angels"?
9—The horned horse is what?
11—Would you hunt, wear, or sail a saiga?
12—Carload (abbr.).
13—What is a small child often called?
14—The whole amount.
15—Who loved Bill Sikes in "Oliver Twist"?
16—Frosty.
17—What do you call male of an ovine animal?
19—Musical note.
20—Ganymede replaced whom as cupbearer to the gods?
22—Would you saw, eat, or sew balachong?
23—What weapon plays an important part in opera "Siegfried"?
26—What is one of two curved bars on horse's collar, to which traces are fastened?
27—Who sculptured "The Man With a Broken Nose"?

Down

2—If you emulated Frank Craven you would do what?
3—What is Claypoole's first name in "Oliver Twist"?
4—Pronoun.
5—If you visited ruins of Carisbrooke Castle, you would be on what island?
7—The Psalter contains what (sing.)?
8—Topaz or diamond might be worn by one born on what day of week?
10—Shade of difference is what?
12—What city is capital of Matto Grosso, Brazil?
14—What is a long list or discourse, oral, written, or printed?
16—St. George's Channel joins what sea to Atlantic Ocean?
18—What is mercury?
21—The celebrated Bellagio is on what Italian lake?
24—Armed conflict.
25—Lobster changes to what color on boiling?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

Cuba will issue a special postage stamp to honor the 100th anniversary of the birth of Eloy Alfaro, president of Ecuador. This patriot asked Spain to give Cuba independence. Then Cuba went to war with Spain and with the aid of the United States won independence.

The country will issue 2,000,000

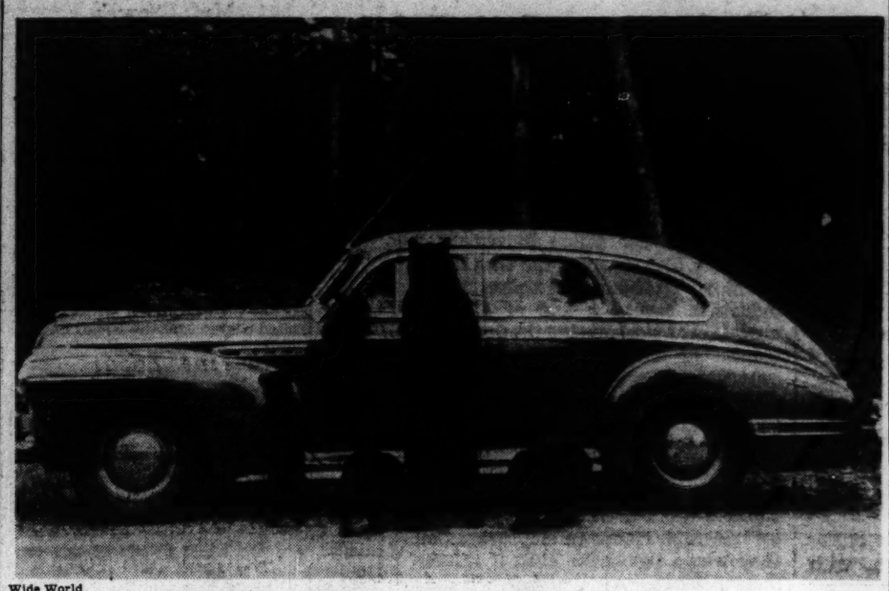


of these commemoratives, Color will be green. Design is to include a portrait of Alfaro between flags of Ecuador and Cuba, and a scroll with the inscription "In 1895, being supreme chief of Ecuador, he asked Spain for the Independence of Cuba." The stamp also bears the dates 1842-1942. It is to be of three-cent value.

Judges who will decide which United States newspaper has the best stamp department in the 1942 competition of the Barry Bowl contest will be Arthur J. Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher; Emil Brueckig, president of the American Stamp Dealers' Association; Theodore E. Steinway, trustee of the Collectors Club; Hugh M. Clark, editor of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue; and Harry L. Lindquist, chairman, the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

Entries for the contest should be sent to Col. Hans Lagerloef, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, by September 15 and will include published material of the weeks from January 26 to February 1 and from June 1 to June 7.

STAMPS & COINS
VICTORY PACKET FREE—Includes stamps from Tanganyika—British Guiana Islands—Animal—Scenic—Railroad—Coronation—Early Victorian—Airmail—Map Stamps—with Big Collections—all free—send 4c for postage. GRAY STAMP COMPANY, Dept. CM, Toronto, Canada.



Wide World

Let's See Your License!

Sadie and her four black bear cubs, said to be the second set of quadruplet bears ever discovered in a national park, are providing the show for tourists in the Great Smoky National Park this season, and are literally stopping traffic between Newfound Gap and Clingman's Dome in Tennessee. Tourists have disregarded warnings of park officials not to feed the bears, and as a consequence Sadie and her offspring have become quite familiar with motorists.

Daily Anecdote

No Interview

While Colonel Goethals was building the Panama Canal, he gave many orders and he expected each one to be carried out to the letter. But one day a pompous official came to see him who resented being told what to do.

"Er-r-r, I got that letter of yours, Colonel," he began.

"Letter?" replied Colonel Goethals. "You must be mistaken. I wrote you no letter."

"Oh, yes, Colonel—about that work down at Miraflores."

"You spoke inaccurately," answered the Colonel. "You received my orders, not a letter. You have the orders, so the matter is settled. Did you want to talk about anything else?"

The official hesitated, then subsided and quickly withdrew. He had no desire to seek further explanation from the Colonel.

Daily Quotation

When your lamp is ready to give light, it is readiest to receive it, and the sun will light it.—Henry Thoreau

Brevities

The New Yorker: The President urges all owners of oil-burning furnaces to convert them to coal. Otherwise, he cannot promise to drop in next winter for a fireside chat.

The New Yorker: The Yugoslav soldiers of General Mihailovich continue their untactful conduct. While others talk vaguely of a second front, they go right on having one.

Three Guesses

Answer: Flashing, beams, plate, bracing, foundation, board.

Three Guesses

With flashing eyes the waitress beams,
"A plate of bracing hash it seems
Is firm foundation for a diet—
Board with us a while and try it!"

(Find six building terms)
(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

War and Rice

The western hemisphere, long dependent upon the orient for a large part of its rice supply, has become 95 per cent self-sufficient in rice production since the outbreak of World War II.



All Out Effort

Los Angeles

Here is a fresh, practical illustration of how at least one citizen is helping win the war for democracy. Mr. H—— is a local banker, not content with being just a white collar 110 per cent American. Of course he is buying bonds, subscribes to USO and Red Cross, is a silver button blood donor and will soon see his only son in the service. But this, he feels is not enough.

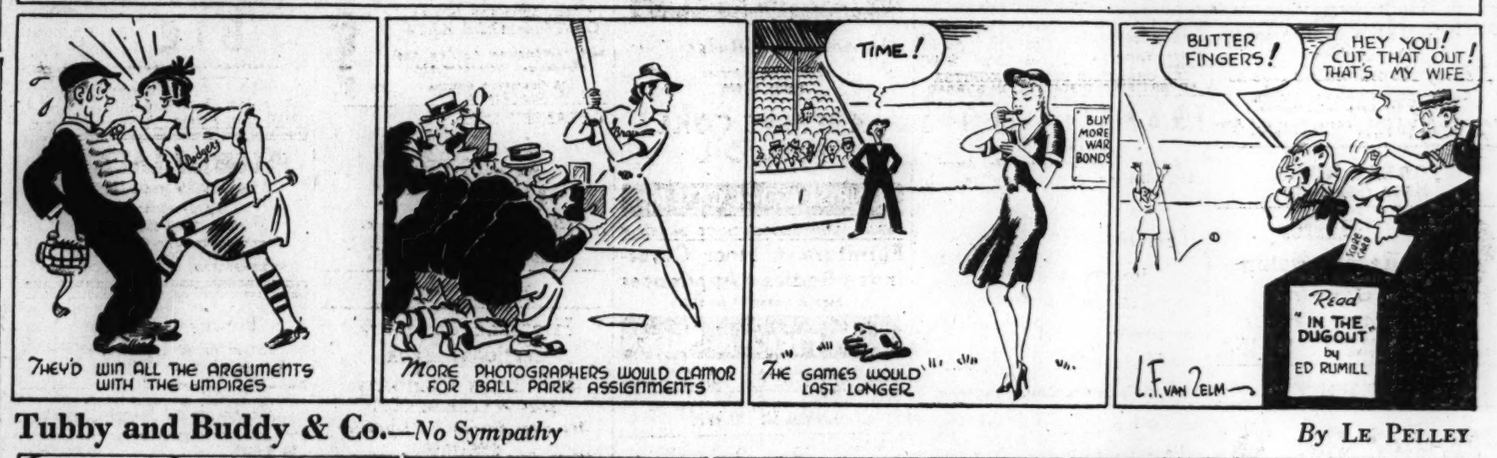
As his annual vacation period approached this year, he asked himself how he could use it for his country. "All out effort every day," is his motto. The need for farm hands became urgent in Southern California. Mr. H—— applied to the Santa Paula Chamber of Commerce. "Use me anywhere," his letter stated.

That's why Santa Paula became his headquarters during his vacation. Promptly at 6:30 each morning he boarded the bus carrying workers into the Ojai Valley. Here 175 of them harvested a 50-acre apricot orchard. Mr. H—— worked in the "shed" heaving 50 pound boxes of fruit to and from moving belts which carried the apricots to the pitters, then to the sulphur house, then to the drying field. When he checked out at the end of his vacation he received the regular 45c per hour wage. Extra dividends were (1) new friendships with other civic minded "white collar" men likewise using their vacation in home defense, and (2) a first-hand glimpse of how country and city augment each other's efforts in our good, democratic way of life.

Dried Eggs Rationed

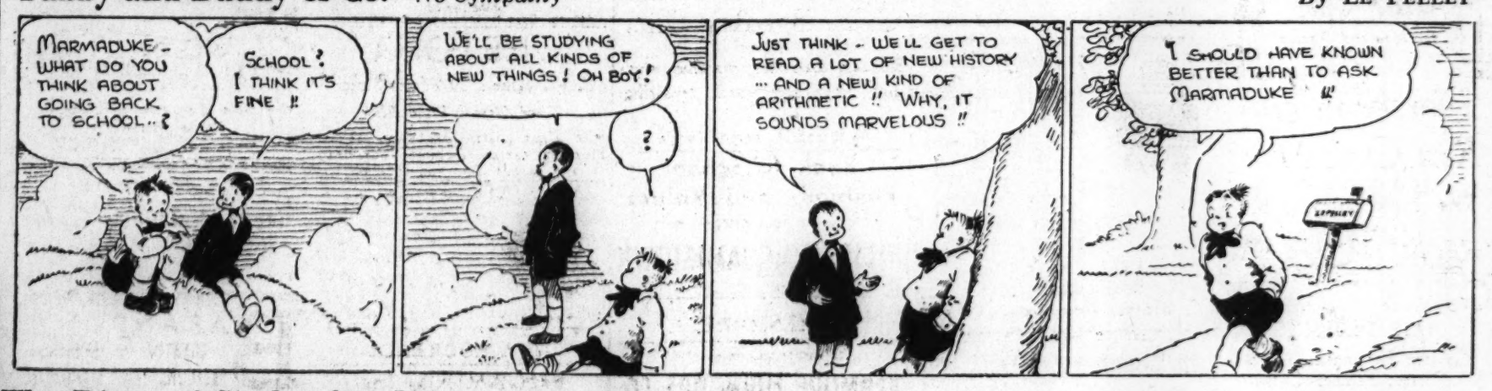
Dried eggs are rationed in England at the rate of one package a month for each family of three.

NEWS ITEM— A SPORTS WRITER SUGGESTS THAT SINCE SO MANY BALL PLAYERS HAVE ENTERED THE SERVICE, WHY NOT SIGN UP WOMEN FOR THE TEAMS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Sympathy*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Just Thought I'd Go See!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Inspection*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Battle of Sand—and Sea

The latest news from Egypt does not wholly dispel the uneasiness that the peoples of the United Nations began to feel when they learned General Rommel was on the move again. The action so far seems to be merely a feeling out of "soft spots." Since major combat forces have not been engaged the statement of General Montgomery that in no place has the enemy "penetrated our organized defense area" provides only preliminary reassurance.

His words frankly disclose that in the ten weeks since Tobruk the Allies have dug in along the line from El Alamein to El Himeimat. This is undoubtedly a defense in depth, with much more than a single trench or line of barbed wire. But apparently the bottleneck between the Qattara Depression and the sea has given the British an opportunity to try to shift from a war of movement, in which General Rommel has seemed to excel, to something like a war of position.

One must hope that this emphasis on position and defense contains nothing of the Maginot Line mentality. The great reliance placed on the "impassable" Qattara Depression is not reassuring. One would feel easier if there was more evident reliance on attacking qualities and generalship. Yet good use of terrain is a feature of good generalship and General Rommel is under the greatest pressures to attack. His first move—an attempt to get past the Qattara Depression on his right flank—indicates that the British dispositions are cramping his style.

It is estimated that despite all the Allied bombing of his supply lines, he has received heavy reinforcements, including tanks. His task once more appears to be the piercing of minefields and strong points along the forty-mile front to a depth that will let his tanks get into the open where they might run wild against infantry and supply columns. But this time he has much less freedom of movement to start with and British supply bases are close.

That will not be decisive unless after the fall of Tobruk strong reinforcements were moved up from the more remote bases in Britain and America. We know that American air forces in Egypt have been markedly increased and that American tank crews are in training there, but the Nazis may have done more than the Allies to win the basic battle of supply.

For several months something very disturbing has been developing in the Mediterranean area. Spectacular operations in the desert have almost hidden the fact that the Allies were being pushed back on a larger sea front. A year ago the eastern Mediterranean appeared to be in firm control of the British, and even in the spring they were raiding close to Sicily. But by June the supplying of Tobruk had become highly hazardous and part of the last convoy turned back. Lately the Nazis have been using not only Tobruk but Matruh, and Rommel's land supply lines are shorter than when he hit Tobruk.

Whether this shift in the balance of Mediterranean sea power is due to Axis planes and submarines or to the withdrawal of British ships to the Indian Ocean or Atlantic supply lines is not clear. But it may be the decisive factor in the great struggle now opening on that vastly important third front of the Middle East.

Godspeed, Dr. Hu Shih!

Dr. Hu Shih's recall to China is viewed, not only by official Washington but by unofficial America, with regret tempered only by the hope that an even more important use is to be made of his outstanding abilities. In addition to being envoy of a nation whose courageous, unflinching stand against Japan has aroused world-wide admiration, Dr. Hu on his own account has won the esteem and friendship of the American people.

When Dr. Hu was appointed Chinese Ambassador to the United States four years ago, he came not as a stranger. Several years previously he had attended Cornell and Columbia Universities. While serving as Ambassador, he lectured in most of the principal cities.

His vocation and avocations cover as large a field as his physical travels, for he has distinguished himself as writer, poet, editor, professor, lecturer, educator, diplomat, and world-renowned philosopher. And his success in promoting a friendlier understanding between the country of his birth and that of his ambassadorship ranks high among his achievements.

Perhaps what the world needs is more scholar-philosopher-diplomats.

Learning Not to Strike

Defense workers in the United States apparently are learning that they were not only losing public support for themselves by striking, but actually giving the whole labor union movement a black eye. The report of the War Labor Board, which shows that strikes in war industries caused a loss of 1,130,678 man-days of work during the first seven months of the year and that nearly 300,000 workers violated the non-strike pledge of their organization leaders, also shows that only seven strikes affecting such plants were in progress on September 1. The decrease is gratifying. One indication of the changed attitude of workers was the recent announcement by telegraph company employees that they would not strike even if refused increased pay.

The strike record progressively grew worse during the first half of the year. During January only 46,000 man-days were lost, but in June the loss was 255,000 man-days. The number of strikes increased from 31 in January to 222 in July. It should be pointed out, however, that non-defense strikes were probably three or four times as many.

If President Roosevelt believed the war workers would learn to refrain from striking when he asked the Senate to hold up the Smith bill to curb labor disputes in defense industries, after the House had passed it, he can point to the record to prove his foresight. However, another factor in the situation has been the WLB's increasingly vigorous action against open strikes.

Education—In War and Peace

"The Commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order and liberty" reads an inscription on the Boston Public Library. That the Nation requires educational programs more directly keyed to the job of safeguarding its democratic privileges was made evident at the National Institute on Education and War in Washington.

As a result of the discussions, the various education officials are taking back to their States specific plans for converting education "to the pressing business of total war," and the winning of the peace. The strong emphasis to be placed on courses to fit youth for the specialized training so urgently needed in our modern armed forces should help to correct a basic educational lack which has resulted in a shortage of 62,853 specialists in every 300,000 men inducted.

Equally important was the stressing of the teacher's role in developing a clearer understanding of our compressed new world in which there is no room for selfish isolationism.

President Roosevelt's prayer "that our young people will learn in the schools and in the colleges the wisdom and forbearance and patience needed by men and women of good will who seek to bring to this earth a lasting peace," should find hearty response.

Hollywood Sells Bonds

There comes to hand a memorandum from a Mr. Doob of Broadway, who has much to do with the publicity currently surrounding the motion picture industry's effort to sell $1,000,000,000 worth of war bonds this month. The memo gives an over-all view of this laudable endeavor. We feel it is only fair to warn that, to use a good Hollywood word, it is all going to be terrific!

Retailers undertook a similar goal in July, but missed. The movies are enlisting stars and starlets to do what plain shopkeepers couldn't. Performers will each travel about 21,000 miles, so hardly a hamlet need be denied the personal appearance of a luminary or two. Some 10,000 theater men, including the industry's exploitation aces, are in full whoop. America's 85,000,000 movie-goers (Hollywood count) will not fail to hear the message.

At first blush, we must confess, we felt as if we must wag a finger at all this interjection of glamour (Hollywood word) and emotion into the serious business of supporting our war effort; but on second thought concluded we were wrong. It's just part of the rollicking, incomprehensible American way to do things with a lilt and a bit of ballyhoo. And if things get accomplished, who is to complain if a little fun goes with it?

Those who charge the movies with super-frivolity in this drive should recall that it wasn't many months before Pearl Harbor that Wendell Willkie had to defend the movies before a Senate Committee on charges they were too alert to the danger of Fascism. If war-bond sales lag, perhaps Americans haven't caught up with their movies even yet.

Our Readers Say—

"Our Colored Fellow Citizens"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a Letter to the Editor under the caption "Our Colored Fellow Citizens," Julian D. Steele states "the American people need to know more about their colored fellow citizens," a statement to which I heartily agree. But I will add to this statement that it is the American people of the Northern United States who need to know more of our "colored fellow citizens," because the white people of the South know and understand the Negro better than any other white people of these United States, and the Negro understands, respects, and in many instances loves his Southern white friends.

In this city Negroes own and conduct grocery stores, barber shops, and businesses in other lines, and they are protected in their business the same as white merchants, and the white people buy from them and trade with them to a large extent.

Negro farmers in this county bring their produce to the curb market in this city three times a week, same as the white farmers, and the white people of this city buy from the Negroes as well as the whites.

As to the Roland Hayes "incident," his wife entered the shoe store and seated herself among white women. A clerk asked her very civilly to go to the section reserved for colored people. She refused, and her words and actions precipitated the trouble.

Roland Hayes is a good man, and respected and admired by the white people of this section, especially for what he has accomplished in the musical world with his voice. I have paid to hear him sing, but Roland Hayes will never be accepted socially by the white people of this section, and I firmly believe that he will tell you that he does not want to be so accepted.

The Southern Negro does not want social equality with the whites; all he wants is to live his life as he always has, in peace and amity with his Southern white friends, being respected and helped when in need.

In this city the Negro children attend just as good public schools as do the children of the whites, and who pays for their buildings and teachers? Why, it comes out of taxes paid by the white people, for the amount of taxes paid by our Negroes is very, very small.

When this city built a municipal swimming pool for the white children, one was built for the Negro children also. Is that discrimination and ill treatment?

The white people help the Negro support his churches, and when one is destroyed by fire, as happened not so very long ago, and the insurance was insufficient to rebuild, it was rebuilt largely by subscriptions among white people.

There are criminals among the Negro race just as there are among the white, but when a Negro commits a crime and is caught he is accorded the same fair and impartial trial as the white criminal.

"Judge Lynch" has held his court in some Northern States as well as in the South.

The Southern white people will never submit to having Negro social equality forced upon them.

This letter may be overlong, but I hope The Christian Science Monitor will be fair enough to publish it as a defense against the oft-implied mistreatment of the Negro in the South.

H. J. STEWART

Rome, Ga.

Liquor and Tobacco Ads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How happy I was to read my Monitor of August 12. The liquor story on the front page was great. It shows the full weight of this great paper is on the side of good with this big question that has gotten almost out of control.

Then, the great story on page nine, the Federal Trade Commission launching their battle against the tobacco interests and their dishonest advertising. Other newspapers are afraid to lose the advertising money and for that reason The Christian Science Monitor will be rather alone in reporting this victory for truthful advertising.

Our fight for the past several years has been directed against dishonest advertising, and the use of the pictures of our soldier boys and pictures of girls with this tobacco and liquor advertising, also with false testimonials which the department in Washington calls "deceptive" and "disparaging," and we can now begin to see results. We have insisted this was wrong and demanded that it be stopped. We are happy to see the work go forward and hope we can see many good reports on this subject.

E. G. WINGER

True Advertising and Clean Publicity Society

Cleveland, Ohio

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

. . . A Two-Gun Menace



"Germany in the Postwar World"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The charge is made in "Hans Schmidt's" recent letter, titled "Germany in the Postwar World," that only recently leading persons in England and America again have demanded that "Germany be split up into impotent atoms" and "be deprived of all means of industrial recovery."

I read regularly a wide range of American and British newspapers and magazines, and I know of no responsible person, certainly no public leader in either country, who has voiced the demands alleged by "Hans Schmidt."

Leaving out the word "forcibly" in connection with education, I think "Hans Schmidt's" statement in the nature of a reproach is a fairly sensible formula, in view of the German mentality and German history since 1870, for solving the postwar problem in our and Germany's interest, namely:

> Some Allied leaders have indicated their intention to occupy Germany for an indefinite period of time, to "educate" German youth forcibly to the ways of democracy and good-neighborly conduct, and to postpone indefinitely after the end of battle the conclusion of a real peace.

And, of course, the term "indefinitely" in the above quote should be understood to mean the actual time necessary to achieve the desired purposes—above all, in Germany's true interests. No person now can foresee the exact period required for these purposes, which will depend on various German imponderables.

The re-education of some thirteen million German young people who have reached adulthood since Hitler came to power presents a baffling problem. These thirteen million (for the greater part) have been indoctrinated with the idea of the "master race," to hate and detest democracy ("liberalism" is the term usually employed by the Nazis) as a vile and degenerating poison, and to regard Christianity in a hardly less favorable light than "liberalism."

For more than twenty years I have devoted a great deal of study and first-hand observation to the "German problem." I spent twelve years in Germany (including one year under the Nazi regime) in various capacities (three years as an officer with the American Forces in Germany, American Consul in Berlin four years, and in Leipzig two years), I studied economics, German philosophy and history, sociology, psychology, and jurisprudence at the Universities of Heidelberg, Bonn, Berlin, and Leipzig (Ph.D. degree from the last-named).

I have many friends in Germany among (former) liberals, socialists, trade unionists, businessmen, government officials (including professors), and churchmen. Unfortunately, these fine people have never been able to exert decisive influence on Germany's political destiny. Even under the Weimar republic the Reichswehr continued to be a "State within a State" which, under the leadership of General Hans von Seeckt, laid the foundations for the Nazi Wehrmacht, which has been guilty of such inhuman practices in Poland and other Nazi-occupied countries.

No, the implication in "Hans Schmidt's" letter—just put out Hitler and the Nazis and everything will be all right; the "good" Germany will immediately take over control and become a "good neighbor"—is a most dangerous suggestion, even impliedly to make to the American people at this juncture. To accept and act on any such assumption would be to lay the foundations inevitably for a third world war (through German aggression) that would probably mean the end of western civilization. No, the Allied leaders and peoples are not quite that simple-minded. Germany has made aggressive war five times within the memory of living man: 1864, 1866, 1870, 1914, and 1939, and this time we're going to see that it doesn't happen again.

HARRY LEE FRANKLIN

Washington

Mirror of World Opinion

'Close the Taprooms'

When the high waters flooded Wayne County, Pennsylvania, the courts and law enforcement officials appealed to Gov. Arthur H. James to close all liquor-selling places in the flood-stricken area. The Governor issued a proclamation closing all the boozeterias for the emergency.

If liquor is a good thing, why is it that every time there is an emergency, the first thing even wet officials do is to close the taprooms? We never hear about closing grocery stores to protect the public.

We have an emergency in this nation just now far greater than any flood, and the logical thing to do in the circumstances is to "close the taprooms" good and tight for the duration at least.—*The National Voice*, Los Angeles.

The Wide Horizon

The Passing of "Ginger Mick"

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY

Legends die hard—and sometimes need a little assistance in their passing from those placed in a wrong light by their telling. That this is so has been demonstrated in Australia which, it has to be confessed, at first rather played up to the legend it is now in the process of destroying.

The picture of "Ginger Mick," the tough fighting man, leaning in slovenly fashion against a post, with a cigarette dangling from his lips, is no longer accepted as typical of the A. I. F. soldier. Australians feel the sooner this caricature of their soldiers is forgotten the better.

That the feeling is general among members of the A. I. F., as well as among civilians, has been indicated by the approval expressed when, early in June, Minister for the Army Frank M. Forde announced that action had been ordered "to effect substantial improvement in the appearance, bearing and discipline of the Australian Military Forces, particularly while they are on leave."

* * *

It is difficult to state with certainty the origin of the unfortunate legend. It never did give a true picture of the A. I. F. as a body, but it had just enough substance, when continually publicized, to damage the reputation of a fine body of soldiers. Moreover its constant repetition led some young soldiers to believe that this was the proper model for them.

There are some who suggest that an Australian vernacular poet, C. J. Dennis, created the picture of the post-leaning, careless-of-appearance fighting soldier. But it is fairer, perhaps, to say that it was the genius of Dennis that highlighted the picture others had already drawn. Whatever the origin, there is no doubt that many a young soldier—perhaps as many unconsciously as consciously—lived down to the characters of the "blokes, coves and coots" who flit through the pages of the books of Dennis and others, and appear in the special articles some sections of the press have featured on World War One anniversaries.

Members of the A. I. F. of World War Two who have returned to Australia from overseas have themselves mentioned the handicap under which they suffered because those with whom they came into contact in the Middle East, and elsewhere, at first accepted the legend that the Australian soldier is not amenable to crisp discipline. It took time to present the real picture—that of a free-born race which, while rejecting the idea that uniformed parade ground automatons are necessarily victors in the field, yet acknowledge that no army, even of the finest natural fighting material, can become an instrument for victory unless it undergoes full training and accepts discipline in its deepest sense.

* * *

"Ginger Mick," in a way, has a civilian parallel. Many Australian publications have perpetuated it in both story and picture. A stranger gaining his knowledge of Australia from a visit to the principal cities, and relying on Australian publications for his impressions of the farmers and dwellers in the "outback," would take home with him a completely inaccurate picture of the men and women who have played so great a part in developing the Commonwealth. Fortunately the work of these jokers and comic-strip artists is not as insidious a danger as the false picture of the A. I. F. soldier to which I have referred. There are no signs of Australian farmers and their wives and children setting out to model themselves on the weird, queer-speaking caricatures which are publicized so often.

Those who go to the "outback," meet and get to know the men and women there, quickly reject the picture painted for them. They see these Australians as they really are—hardworking, decent men and women, eager, when the seasons are kind to their farms, to send their boys and girls to the best schools available so that, in working out their own lives, they will not start from behind scratch.

There is little doubt that the drive ordered by Mr. Forde to improve the discipline and appearance of the A. I. F. was influenced in part by the fine impression made here by the members of the American Expeditionary Force. Slackness on the part of a few Australians has shown out overboldly against the neat and disciplined background of the men from the United States. This has brought home to authority what should have been obvious long ago, namely, that the "Ginger Mick" legend must be wiped out.

Laughing Away a Pretender

"I'm not complaining," I protested, apparently ignoring the fact, "but I just want to know why you people charged me a dollar and eighty-five cents to attach a nickel's worth of catgut to my typewriter. I want to know." I was really on the way to becoming excited, my sense of indignation having long since passed normal levels.

Then suddenly something happened. I laughed. And the indignation disappeared. Right in the midst of my harangue, which the manager of the repair department had wisely avoided interrupting, I somehow caught a glimpse of what an absurd figure I was cutting, and I laughed at what I saw. Then the manager brought out an attractive smile he had been holding in check just within the corners of his mouth. He sympathized sincerely with my point of view, and then explained why the cost of labor made such a charge necessary, and soon I found myself sympathizing with his point of view when he told me that his department operates at an annual loss of several thousands of dollars.

This is not the first time that I have come to laugh at my own folly and destroyed the false picture I was presenting. My method in such instances is to take a quick look at myself, and if I find I am presenting a distorted image of my true self—such as one sometimes sees in those curved mirrors at amusement parks—I laugh at the ridiculous reflection, and it disappears. Other people besides yourself are glad to see it go.

Once I held a job where I was on the receiving end of an unending procession of complaints. Most of these came in by telephone. People wanted services rendered immediately or were gravely displeased with services already rendered. Most of the complaints were as unreasonable as the one of mine related above. Some of them were completely without basis. But these people had to be satisfied.

Usually there was some indefinable something in their manner which made me want to laugh. Of course, I did not. Instead, I listened quietly and without interruption until the speaker had finished. Sometimes I even listened while they repeated the burden of their complaint two or even three times.

Often before they finished they would themselves offer possible solutions or explanations which would prove to be the right ones, thus leaving nothing for me to do but to agree pleasantly with them. Almost invariably we parted on a genial note.

Most of our supposed difficulties are not as serious or as real as we think, and often they can be laughed away. Few of these unlovely traits which pretend to belong to us or to control us are stout enough to stand up under an understanding laugh. Joy is the master of vexation, happiness bigger than peevishness. Try it sometime and see if it doesn't work for you, too. Even if you are always in such complete possession of yourself that you never allow the untrue image to manifest itself, you can still pass on the idea to someone who has not yet learned the value of a sense of humor and how to laugh away the distorted image that claims to be oneself.

C. F. L.

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